

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
 Edited in Paris
 Printed Simultaneously in
 Paris, London, Zurich,
 Hong Kong and Singapore



INTERNATIONAL

Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ESTABLISHED 1887

81,161

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1983

C Farm Ministers Unable to Resolve Dispute on Prices

BRUSSELS — Negotiations by the agriculture ministers in the European Community to settle long-overdue increases in prices for 1983 broke up in a deadlock Thursday amid a new wave of protests by farmers.

The ministers bargained for 16 hours through the night, seeking to bridge the differences between the annual increases for 1983 and the 1982 levels.

By Thursday morning, they had still not resolved a French-German dispute over food trade, which the French government has treated as a matter of national interest. They agreed to meet again on May 16 to allow for consultations.

Michel Rocard, the French agriculture minister, spoke afterward of a "grave crisis" in the community. He said the collapse of the talks was a "blow to European agriculture, a blow to French agriculture."

The police said that about 750 farmers, who had planned to rally outside the ministerial conference center to demand a quick settlement, moved their protest to a nearby town of Dordogne.

They blocked the frontier with burning tires, setting off firecrackers and chanting slogans. In southern France, other farmers set up roadblocks, hijacked trucks of imported food and destroyed foreign meat, vegetables and fruit.

The protest followed similar actions last week when impatient Italian and French farmers blocked their borders and overturned trucks carrying imported produce.

The price increases were due April 1, and farmers are losing millions of dollars because of the delay.

The West German minister, Ignatz Kischel, who was chairman of the talks, said: "We are all human, none of us can do the impossible. In the end the gap proved too wide for us."

Mr. Kischel said the bargaining had centered on a French-German dispute over the taxes on food imports and subsidies on exports applied by the Bonn government.

The West German minister said he had held intensive talks with Mr. Rocard on a reduction of the taxes and subsidies, known as monetary compensation amounts, that are applied because of the strength of the Deutsche mark.

Although a West German proposal to reduce the 13 percent compensation amounts by 3.25 percent substantially narrowed the gap between the two sides, Britain, Italy and Denmark opposed the complicated monetary changes that were needed to carry it out.

The Italian minister, Calogero Mannino, who presented a long list of demands for measures to boost the income of Italian farmers, made it clear that he was prepared to hold up an accord until he won concessions.

Job Measures Weakened

The European Parliament, under pressure from its conservative wing, has watered down proposed measures to create employment and left the problem to business and its capacity to revive the economy. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

The vote Thursday on the main resolution on unemployment in the community was "a punch in the face" of European workers, according to Mrs. Heineke Salisch, a West German Socialist who drafted the report on youth unemployment.

Georges Dehousse, president of the European Trade Union Confederation, rejected the recommendation by the parliament that employers and labor should agree on job-creating measures.



Robert S. Dillon, the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, showed bomb damage at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut on Thursday to U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, center.

Shultz, Meeting With Lebanese, Cites Many 'Difficult Issues' Ahead

BEIRUT — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, flew to Beirut on Thursday and after five hours of talks with President Amin Gemayel and other Lebanese officials said that there were many "difficult issues" in his search for a breakthrough in troop withdrawal talks.

Mr. Shultz told reporters before leaving the presidential palace that he had had a "very full review of all the issues here" with President Gemayel, Foreign Minister Elie Salameh and other leading officials.

"I can see that there are quite a number of difficult issues," said Mr. Shultz, and "at least I think we

can now have some sense of definition of them."

A senior Lebanese official said that "very fundamental" differences separated Israel and Lebanon. He said Mr. Shultz was warned that Lebanon would never sign an agreement that would infringe its sovereignty or damage relations with Syria and other Arab nations.

Mr. Shultz returned Thursday night to Israel, where he was scheduled to meet Friday morning for a second set of talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He was expected to return to Lebanon on Saturday.

Foreign Minister Salameh said that Lebanon wanted to reach an agreement with Israel on troop withdrawals but could not now sign a peace treaty with the Israelis.

"Lebanon cannot accept a clause calling for the recognition of Israel," he said. "We are a part of the Arab world, which does not wish to sign a peace treaty with Israel now."

A senior Lebanese official flatly rejected Israel's demand concerning Major Haddad, calling him "part of the Israeli establishment. His future is an internal Lebanese decision."

Mr. Shultz, who started the latest U.S. peace mission in Cairo on Monday, said he would stay in the area as long as necessary. He flew back to Israel on Thursday night.

U.S. reporters traveling on Mr. Shultz's plane on the trip from Israel said they were told by a senior U.S. official that Mr. Shultz expected to have about 10 meetings with Prime Minister Begin during the next two weeks.

U.S.-sponsored talks between Israel and Lebanon have dragged on for four months without an accord on a troop withdrawal. Mr. Shultz pledged in an arrival statement Thursday at the heavily guarded Beirut airport to "redouble" U.S. efforts to reach a solution.

Later, Mr. Shultz reiterated that the U.S. efforts would not be hindered by the bombing of the U.S. Embassy on April 18 that killed more than 60 people, including 17 Americans.

While in Israel, Mr. Shultz said he and Prime Minister Begin discussed all issues holding up agreement between Israel and Lebanon as well as "the full range of issues that concern Israel and the United States."

At a dinner Wednesday at which Foreign Minister Yitzhak was the host, Mr. Shultz paraphrased the Old Testament Book of Ecclesiastes to underline the urgency of reaching agreement in the troop withdrawal talks.

"As the Bible tells us, to everything there is a season," Mr. Shultz said. "There is a time to debate and there is a time to decide. Now is the time to decide."

"As in every negotiation, there must be compromise. For every risk there is gain. And the risks of failure are far greater than the risks of an agreement as it is now envisioned."

Syria, in its strongest reaction to Mr. Shultz's tour, on Thursday denounced his efforts and renewed its assertion that Israel was planning a new attack on Syrian positions.

Damascus Radio said the Shultz mission was designed merely to distract attention from Israel's plan to step up attacks on the Arabs.

Stone Named Envoy To Central America

Nicaragua Sees Slander By the U.S.

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's government called Thursday for armed protest marches in response to an appeal Wednesday by President Ronald Reagan for more military aid to anti-leftist governments in Central America.

In radio broadcasts, a representative of the Sandinista government said Mr. Reagan's address on Central America had slandered Nicaragua. Tass, the Soviet press agency, also denounced Mr. Reagan's speech.

The broadcasts from Managua demanded that Nicaraguans take to the streets Thursday, "carrying your rifles, machetes, clubs and any other weapon to show the ability of the Nicaraguan people to defend themselves against aggressions planned by Mr. Reagan."

Nicaraguan leaders said Mr. Reagan's call was really aimed at laying the groundwork for large-scale attacks on Nicaragua from Honduras.

In Honduras, the acting foreign minister, Arnulfo Pineda López, praised Mr. Reagan for denying that the United States was backing rebels allegedly staging cross-border raids, aimed at toppling the Nicaraguan government, from bases in Honduras.

Government leaders in El Salvador praised Mr. Reagan's call for continued military, political and economic measures to bring peace and progress to Central America. The defense minister, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, said the Salvadoran people and armed forces were grateful for U.S. efforts.



Richard B. Stone

to shore up democracy in the region.

He said the speech would "wake the consciousness of the American people to the threat of communism and the danger it poses to the hemisphere."

In Mexico City, a Salvadoran guerrilla spokesman who asked to remain anonymous said: "The democracy of which Reagan speaks does not exist in El Salvador. The government was elected through a fraudulent mechanism and is viewed by many progressive nations as one of the most bloody dictatorships of these times."

Tass accused Mr. Reagan of smearing the Nicaraguan government and of shifting blame for tension in Central America.

"Reagan did not mention at all the subversive operations against Nicaragua unleashed by the American secret services," the agency added.

Reagan Asks Support of Lawmakers

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan named former Senator Richard B. Stone, a Florida Democrat, to his special envoy to Central America on Thursday, a day after Mr. Reagan appealed to Congress to support his program of

military and economic assistance to El Salvador and other nations in the region.

The nomination of Mr. Stone, as an ambassador-at-large, charged with heading what administration officials described as a strengthened peace effort in Central America, was announced by Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House spokesman.

It followed Mr. Reagan's promise Wednesday night to a joint session of Congress to name such an envoy.

Mr. Stone, 54, has had a series of meetings at the White House in recent days. His visible presence had fueled speculation that Mr. Reagan would use the speech to Congress as a forum to announce his new mission.

However, administration officials said the announcement was delayed until Thursday to allow a thorough review of Mr. Stone's former association with the rightist government of Guatemala, for which he served as a registered agent in 1981.

Mr. Reagan said Thursday he was not troubled by Mr. Stone's prior contacts with Guatemala. "It just adds to the experience he's had down there," he said. "I know the job he can do."

Mr. Stone said he would do his best "to meet both within countries and between countries in Central America to try to move our difficulties and their difficulties to the conference table."

He said he would also try to "invite opposition groups to participate in a peaceful political process, and to facilitate and support the efforts of the Latin nations themselves to set their own agendas and advance those agendas toward peace."

Mr. Stone was a member of the U.S. delegation that monitored the March 1982 elections in El Salvador. He was in El Salvador again in late February for the negotiations that resulted in an agreement with the Salvadoran government that it would hold elections by the end of this year.

The president agreed to appoint an envoy in response to pressure from Representative Clarence D. Long, a Maryland Democrat. Mr. Long is chairman of a House Appropriations subcommittee that is considering Mr. Reagan's request for additional military assistance for El Salvador.

Mr. Long has insisted that Mr. Reagan take a stronger personal role in achieving a political solution in El Salvador.

Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee delayed action Thursday on efforts by Democrats to cut Mr. Reagan's request for additional military aid to El Salvador.

The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence also postponed a vote on a bill to cut off U.S. covert support for Nicaraguan rebels.

Reagan Advisers Got Laser Company Stock

WASHINGTON — The principal owner of a small laser company that could benefit from President Ronald Reagan's program to develop a futuristic missile defense system has given away millions of dollars in company stock to leading scientific and military experts and several arms makers are pursuing laser research, Page 9.

Others with connections to the Reagan administration, according to public records and company officials.

The recipients of the stock include Edward Teller, the physicist and member of the White House Science Council who helped persuade Mr. Reagan to adopt the plan; William E. Simon, the former secretary of the Treasury and an outside adviser to the president; Robert Keith Gray, a public relations executive with close ties to the Reagan family; and Admiral Thomas B. Hayward, who retired last summer as chief of naval operations.

In the week before Mr. Reagan's March 23 speech urging the nation's scientists and businesses to develop a defense system against nuclear missiles, the stock of the company, Helionetics, rose by 30 percent, to \$17.50 a share from \$13.50.

The volume of trading that week averaged almost 50,000 shares a day, about 10 times the average volume last year and 50 percent higher than the average volume this year, according to statistics compiled by the National Association of Securities Dealers. There is no public record of who bought and

sold Helionetics stock in the period before the president's speech.

Helionetics, based in Irvine, California, reported a profit of \$1 million, or 26 cents a share, last year on sales of \$6.8 million. The stock is traded over the counter.

[In trading Thursday, after the stock arrangements were reported by The New York Times, the stock closed at \$18.25, down \$3.50 from Wednesday's close.]

The president's proposal had not been discussed publicly before the March 23 speech. Afterward, White House officials said the new program might include an advanced system of lasers and particle beams that could render attacking nuclear missiles impotent.

Bernard B. Katz, the principal shareholder in Helionetics, said he had had no advance knowledge of the president's proposal. He said it was his "understanding" that Dr. Teller was "part of," or involved in the preparation of, the president's speech.

Dr. Teller, who was instrumental in developing the hydrogen bomb, has long been identified as a leading advocate of employing space-age technology in missile defense. He has had meetings with Mr. Reagan on the subject, including one last summer, according to White House officials.

A spokesman for George A. Keyworth Jr., the White House science adviser, said he was not aware that Dr. Teller had a financial stake, currently worth more than \$800,000, in a company that might benefit from development of a missile defense system.

Dr. Teller said he did not know of the president's plans before the speech. He declined to talk about

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Sakharov May Be Granted Visa To Teach in West, Officials Hint

By Dusko Doder
 Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities indicated Thursday that they might be prepared to allow Andrei D. Sakharov, a nuclear physicist and the country's foremost civil rights activist, to emigrate to the West.

There were also indications from Mr. Sakharov's family that the Nobel Prize laureate would be willing to emigrate from the Soviet Union, a move he previously had been reported reluctant to make.

Mr. Sakharov was banished more than three years ago to internal exile in Gorki, an industrial city 250 miles (400 kilometers) east of here.

The speculation that he would be allowed to leave and travel to the West began Thursday after it was disclosed that Mr. Sakharov had been formally offered a visiting professorship at Vienna University.

Almost simultaneously, the news spread in the Western community here that Justice Minister Vladimir Terebilov had suggested in an interview broadcast by Swedish television Wednesday night that Mr. Sakharov would be allowed to emigrate.

According to the Moscow correspondent of Swedish television, Mr. Terebilov said that "Sakharov has been offered several times to

leave the Soviet Union but so far he has refused. But if he would apply for a visa now, there would be no obstacles."

The interview was taped April 15 during Mr. Terebilov's visit to Stockholm and was aired the same day. His remarks, however, went largely unnoticed.

On Wednesday night, the same remarks were aired again in a different program and were picked up by Western journalists.

Asked about his Stockholm remarks, Mr. Terebilov said through a spokesman that his ministry had nothing to do with issuing visas.

He added: "I suppose that the question of Academician Sakharov leaving the Soviet Union — if he applies with the appropriate request — will be decided by the competent authorities according to standard procedures."

Members of the Soviet cabinet normally do not comment at all on such matters.

Mr. Sakharov applied to travel to Oslo in October 1975 to attend the Nobel award ceremonies. His request was denied.

Shortly after he was exiled to Gorki in January 1980, Mr. Sakharov was quoted by his wife as saying that he would be prepared to emigrate.

"The West is preferable to Gorki," Yelena Bonner told a group of

Western journalists on March 1, 1980.

Well-informed Soviet observers suggested that the authorities were not prepared at the time to allow Mr. Sakharov to leave the Soviet Union because of his past involvement in the Soviet nuclear weapons industry and his intimate knowledge of Soviet scientific developments.

According to these observers, Mr. Sakharov, who had been cut off from the Soviet weapons industry for more than a decade, has now been effectively denied all information on recent Soviet scientific developments.

Western sources here said they had indications from Mr. Sakharov's relatives and friends that he may now seek to emigrate even if he would be barred from returning to the Soviet Union.

They said that the physicist has found his banishment unbearable.

The absence of information and contacts with his colleagues is said to be preventing him from continuing his work. His wife reported last October that he was dragged in his automobile and robbed of his manuscripts.

The Sakharovs, who do not have a telephone in their four-room Gorki apartment, could not be reached from Moscow.

Burgeoning Requests for Asylum Put Pressure on U.S.

By Felicity Barringer
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Like pieces of a shattered mirror, the 143,000 asylum applications filed with the federal government reflect fragmented images of political discontent, violence and fear abroad. The difficulty for the government, especially the State Department, is judging whether these images are accurate.

The job has become tougher in the three years since U.S. immigration laws were broadened to conform to United Nations standards on the treatment of refugees. Since then, the number of applications for asylum has increased more than 60-fold.

The final rulings in these cases are made by the Justice Department's Immigration and Naturalization Service, or, if a decision is appealed, by immigration judges or the federal courts. But the crucial "advisory opinions" in each case are made by a group of six State

Department officers in the Office of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

They processed the claim of Hu Na, the 29-year-old Chinese tennis player, they advise the INS what to do with the laborers, peasants and students who say they will be persecuted, even killed, if they return to Ethiopia, El Salvador, Haiti or Iran. INS officials say they follow the State Department's advice in virtually every case.

Earlier this month, the government agreed to give Miss Hu Na asylum, further disrupting its prickly relations with Beijing. But she is the exception. In two-thirds of the 11,548 cases decided last year, the government decided the foreigners' fears were unfounded.

"The key to the concept of asylum is targeting," said Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary for State for human rights and humanitarian affairs. "It's not sufficient to note that the country [an applicant comes from] is repressive, violent or poor. You must show something

about you as an individual that would make you a target of persecution — your religion, your race, something."

Mr. Abrams refused to talk about the details of the Hu Na case — all applications are supposed to remain confidential — but he strenuously rejected the idea that diplomatic or policy considerations play a role, or that requirements are lowered for a prominent figure.

"Although the facts of each case are different, standards of proof do not vary from case to case," he said.

But, he said, "A person's notoriety might well lend credence to the claim that he could be persecuted if he went home. ... Famous people are more likely to come to the attention of their government, and that affects the decision."

Some immigration attorneys and

congressional critics say the assertions of evenhandedness are belied by the statistics. They argue that individuals from countries with communist or Marxist-oriented governments have a better chance of gaining asylum than those from repressive governments friendly to the United States.

For instance, in fiscal 1982, 6 percent of the applications from Salvadorans were accepted; the figure for Haitians was 7 percent. The acceptance rate for nearby Nicaraguans, where the revolutionary Sandinistas are in power, was 26 percent. Last year, a UN investigation accused the United States of having a "systematic practice" of returning Salvadorans who had requested asylum regardless of the merits of their claims.

Mr. Abrams rejects such arguments and says it is fairer to compare Nicaragua with other countries where governments have been overthrown, such as Ethiopia and Iran. About 44 percent of Ethiopians' applications were accepted

last year, as were 61 percent of Iranians'.

Of more immediate concern to those pressing Salvadorans' cases is the government's failure to grant Salvadorans a temporary safe haven through an administrative procedure known as "extended voluntary departure." Such provisions were granted for Lebanese and Nicaraguans during their country's civil wars, and are now in effect for persons from Poland, Ethiopia, Uganda and Afghanistan.

Salvadorans "are entitled to extended voluntary departure and the administration is not recommending it for political reasons," charged Michael Maggio, an immigration attorney. "They don't give a damn about the lives of the individuals involved."

Mr. Abrams, however, makes a distinction between foreigners who genuinely fear persecution and what he calls "economic migrants."

"We have no moral obligations to economic migrants," he said.

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Norwegian Navy Drops Explosives On a Submarine

STAVANGER, Norway — The Norwegian Navy dropped heavy explosives, possibly depth charges, Thursday evening on a foreign submarine trespassing in the Hardangerfjord, the naval operations center stated.

The explosives were dropped with the aim of forcing the submarine to surface, it said. A military spokesman said the submarine was believed to be 30 miles (48 kilometers) from Norway's naval defense center.

"We are prepared to destroy the submarine if it refuses to surface," said Defense Minister Anders Sjaastad.

Mr. Sjaastad said in a television newscast that all warships in the naval search fleet had been diverted to the vicinity of the island Stord in the Hardangerfjord after a frigate had detected the submarine.

He called on the legislators to set aside "passivity, resignation, defeatism" in facing "this challenge to freedom and security in our hemisphere."

With Congress deeply reluctant to approve his proposed aid package for the region, Mr. Reagan sought to put the sum he has requested in perspective. He said the \$600 million he is asking for the 1984 fiscal year amounted to "less than one-tenth of what Americans will spend this year on coin-operated video games."

"The national security of all the Americas is at stake in Central America," Mr. Reagan said. "If we cannot defend ourselves there, we cannot expect to prevail elsewhere. Our credibility would collapse, our alliances would crumble, and the safety of our homeland would be put at jeopardy."

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Vietnamese Refugees Find Hong Kong's Welcome Chillier

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — One day in 1979, after the Vietnamese government threatened to force him out of Haiphong to the countryside, Tang Ming Shan climbed into a boat with 100 other people and set off for Hong Kong.

As soon as he landed, he was put into the Kaitak refugee camp, a warren of corrugated metal huts and worn concrete barracks where families sleep in narrow, triple-tiered bunks. It was better, decided Mr. Tang, an ethnic Chinese street hawker, than what he had before.

Four years later, however, he is still there. He could have emigrated to England with his wife and a son, but he held out for the United States and hoped another son

could somehow leave Vietnam and join him.

So, at the age of 68, he waits. He is prepared to wait a long time. "It is out of my control," he says. "I can't worry about it."

Hong Kong, however, the favorite landing spot for years of the so-called boat people, is tired of the waiting. It has made it clear that it does not want to take in any more.

Since July, new arrivals from Vietnam have been placed in closed camps run by the colony's prison authorities. The main one, once a park with tennis courts, is on Lan Tao Island, from which escape is difficult.

The population there is over 3,000, and officials are planning to build more camps.

Life is regimented, with daily head counts and lineups for meals.

Programs are limited, and no one may leave. This is a major departure from open camps, such as Kaitak, which is administered by the Red Cross and where refugees head for work during the day, usually at low-paying factory jobs.

"We will take them in, but Hong Kong is running out of space," said Clinton E. Leeks, a government security official in charge of refugee operations. "We needed to make clear that they are our unwanted guests and to get word back to Vietnam that would discourage other boat people from coming here."

The policy of "humane deterrence," as it is called, has had an effect.

The number of refugees arriving in the first three months of 1983 was 297, compared with 1,474 for

the comparable period last year. The decline in April, however, has not been nearly as dramatic, and boat traffic normally increases from this time of the year into summer because of favorable seasonal winds.

In the peak year, 1979, more than 68,000 refugees fleeing Vietnam by boat passed through here. The annual figures have now dropped to between 7,000 and 8,500.

What troubles residents of this densely packed territory is that they have never seen Hong Kong as anything but a way station for the Vietnamese.

But Western countries have imposed strict quotas and requirements, and so fewer and fewer Vietnamese are leaving here.

The United States accepted

12,219 refugees from Hong Kong camps two years ago. That number shrank to 5,330 last year, and so far in 1983 it is only 339. Of the 12,500 refugees in three major camps, one-fourth have been here four years and 60 percent more than two years.

Hong Kong officials concluded that they had to do something themselves to shut off the refugee flow.

"With them, it's a question of knowing Hong Kong will never shoot at them and will never turn them out to sea, unlike other countries in the region," Mr. Leeks said. "But, frankly, people have lost patience."

Many Cantonese here say the authorities are too lenient, especially since illegal immigrants from

China are arrested and sent back at a rate of 1,000 or more a month. Why help the Vietnamese, the argument goes, when Hong Kong is not prepared to take care of fellow Chinese?

Among other questions is how long the government will keep the refugees in confinement. Although they seem to have enough to eat and do not lack for medical care, boredom is a problem, as shown by serious brawling between rival factions at Kaitak in May.

If the closed camps do not reduce the migration, Hong Kong officials say, they are willing to impose sterner measures. The secretary of security, David Jeffries, has suggested sending refugees home against their will, a proposal opposed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

WORLD BRIEFS

Honecker Cancels Visit to West

BERLIN (AP) — Erich Honecker, East Germany's Communist chief, has cancelled plans to visit West Germany later this year, the agency ADN reported Thursday.

The report said Mr. Honecker cancelled his plans due to "the current state of relations between the two German states." It added that West German press commentary in recent days had played a role in the decision.

Mr. Honecker's decision comes after the death of two West German soldiers at East German border crossings in recent weeks. Although the German government has not formally accused East Germany of misconduct in either case, Bonn officials have said privately that the deaths straining relations between the two nations.

East Germany has said that both West Germans, Rudolf Burkert and Heinz Moldenhauer, died of heart attacks while being questioned by German border officials. Bonn said that Mr. Burkert, who died April had a number of unexplained bruises on his face.

Delors, in 2d Change, to Visit U.S.

PARIS (AP) — Finance Minister Jacques Delors of France is to fly to Washington on Friday to meet with finance ministers and senior Treasury officials from the major industrialized nations, his office announced Thursday. It was the second change in his plans in two days.

The ministry said Wednesday that Mr. Delors, who was to leave Washington that day to attend meetings with finance officials and central bankers, had canceled the trip to participate Friday in a cabinet discussion of the French government's austerity program. He is to attend the cabinet meeting, then leave for Washington.

In his two days in Washington, Mr. Delors is to discuss the coordination of exchange-rate and interest-rate policies with officials from major Western nations, Finance Ministry officials said.

Prem Would Accept a New Term

BANGKOK (AP) — Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, reversing earlier decision to quit politics, confirmed Thursday that he would continue as Thailand's leader "if the majority wants me."

On Tuesday, Mr. Prem had declared he was bowing out of government amid maneuvering between the major political groups to form a ruling coalition in parliament following general elections April 18. On Wednesday, sources said he had changed his mind and would accept nomination for a new term.

A high government source said Mr. Prem has insisted the three-party coalition government that he led before the elections remain intact. The center-right coalition includes the Social Action, Thai Nation and Democratic parties. Mr. Prem did not explain Thursday why he had changed his mind.

Ultimatum Issued to Sikh Temple

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government gave the Sikhs a one-week deadline Thursday to surrender alleged breakers harbored in the sect's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple, Amritsar, northwest of New Delhi.

Pritash C. Sethi, minister of home affairs, told Parliament that the government has given the management of the temple a week to hand over alleged criminals or face unspecified "appropriate action." The implication was that the police would enter the sanctuary to make arrests, a step the government has avoided.

The minister said the authorities have asked the temple management to hand over the gunman who allegedly shot and killed a police officer and a bystander Monday at the entrance of the Golden Temple.

2 Frenchmen Hanged in Zimbabwe

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — Two Frenchmen who served in the pre-independence Rhodesian Army were hanged in Harare central prison Thursday for murdering a German-born café owner, the Ministry of Justice announced.

Gervais Boutanquoy and Simon Chemouli were sentenced to death by the Zimbabwean High Court last year for killing Erhard Kraft in 1981.

A government statement said Thursday that Mr. Boutanquoy and Mr. Chemouli were mercenaries in the Rhodesian Army during the civil war. The hangings bring to four the number of persons executed since independence in 1980. Two blacks convicted of murder were hanged in 1981.

Warsaw Forbids Sale of Alcohol

WARSAW (AP) — The government has banned the sale of alcoholic beverages from Saturday to Tuesday as part of a campaign to counter demonstrations called for Sunday by the outlawed Solidarity labor federation.

Authorities also maintained pressure against the Solidarity chief, Lech Walesa, detaining his secretary, Bozena Rybicka, her husband said Thursday. The duty officer at Gdansk police headquarters said he had knowledge of the detention of Mrs. Rybicka.

Mr. Walesa, who spent his second full day on the job Thursday at Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, has been interrogated repeatedly about his reported clandestine meeting with fugitive union leaders in April. The underground has urged, and Mr. Walesa tacitly endorsed, nationwide protests to counter official marches on May 1.

For the Record

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — Representatives of 12 countries signed a protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights on Thursday affirming the principle of abolishing the death penalty. The countries were Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, West Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Valery N. Ivanov, the first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, left for home Thursday after being ordered last week to leave the country for alleged spying. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

BUCHAREST (AP) — Warsaw Pact defense ministers ended a two-day session of the alliance's Military Council here Thursday. Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov of the Soviet Union presided over the meeting.

Reagan, in Risky Summit Move, Won't Paper Over the Differences

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — All morning, President Ronald Reagan and his colleagues argued at the Versailles economic summit conference in June over a single phrase in the communiqué relating to trade with the Soviet bloc.

Originally, a U.S. official recalled, the communiqué spoke of "limiting export credits in light of commercial prudence." After much debate, the phrase was changed to reflect "the need for commercial prudence in limiting export credits."

It took nearly an hour and a half

for the leaders of the West to make that switch.

Within days after the participants pronounced themselves pleased at resolving their differences, their agreement broke down in misunderstanding and acrimony. The finger-pointing has continued ever since.

The unhappy experience of the Western allies at Versailles is now leading Mr. Reagan and his aides to try a new approach to the eighth annual economic summit meeting, to be held at Williamsburg, Virginia, in five weeks. This year, they say, they will not try in vain to paper over their differences with cleverly ambiguous language that creates more problems than it solves.

Their aim also is to minimize the importance of the final communiqué by doing something unheard of: The document will not be written until the summit meeting itself.

Two years ago at the Ottawa economic summit meeting, Mr. Reagan was amazed, according to a top aide, that the first topic of conversation was the closing statement.

Indeed, such statements usually go through several drafts, written and negotiated by aides, by the time the meeting begins. The leaders then use the summit sessions to alter phrases here and there before approving the document.

This year, Mr. Reagan has won support for his decision to take what aides acknowledge is a high-risk approach of hammering the final statement out at the meeting itself.



French medical students demonstrating Thursday in Paris.

Students Demonstrate In France for 2d Day

PARIS — Thousands of students demonstrated in cities throughout France Thursday for the second straight day against increased government control over their education.

A third round of street protests has been scheduled for Friday.

There were no clashes between students and riot police in the latest demonstrations, which were in Paris, Marseilles, Caen, Angers and Dijon.

On Wednesday, riot police fired tear gas grenades and battled with about 1,000 demonstrators outside the National Assembly in Paris.

Government officials have said the reform is needed to upgrade the quality of education, reduce overcrowded programs and ensure that certain fields are not flooded with job-seekers. The students contend the program robs universities of their independence by linking higher education to the state of the economy.

(Reuters reported that Georges Dupuy, a senior official at the Education Ministry, said the examinations were intended to test student competence, but added: "The aim is to give more students a better education.")

The medical-school reform program was passed by the National Assembly in December. It requires students to take a new "classification" examination after their sixth year of study and makes internship mandatory for all students.

Most of the nation's 30,000 medical students went on strike Feb. 14, a "May 1968" in reverse, because the strike began the medical program would be used to reduce the ranks of both general doctors and specialists.

The government has argued that the program is needed to bring France more in line with the programs at other European medical schools. Officials have said the government has no intention of reducing the number of doctors but have indicated there are now too many specialists in practice.

There are currently 120,000 physicians in France, compared with 60,000 in 1970 and 30,000 in 1950.

Since the strike began, the medical students have briefly occupied the Eiffel Tower and Arc de Triomphe, halted traffic on the Paris subway system, blocked roads with burning tires, taken over highway toll booths, occupied government ministries and unleashed laboratory rats in government offices.

In the past week, other university students also have gone on strike, most notably in the schools of law, economics, pharmacy and architecture.

The university demonstrations have not reached the level of unrest that existed in May 1968, when student strikes and a nationwide work stoppage nearly brought down the government of President Charles de Gaulle.

Newspaper reports and conservative politicians, however, have been warning about the emergence of a "May 1968" in reverse, because the left, which made an overt bid for power during the crisis 15 years ago, now rules the nation.

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IMF Says Recovery Is Quickening, Senate Panel Acts on Funding

WASHINGTON — A report by the International Monetary Fund says that the latest economic data show that the world economy is improving at a quicker pace than expected over a few months ago.

Finance ministers and central bankers meeting here this week to discuss a variety of complex issues were given the brighter assessment of the economic situation in a private report by the IMF, "Prospects for 1983 are for a modest but significant improvement in the economic climate," the report said.

The IMF study also forecast that economic performance in the major industrial nations in 1984 would be similar to 1983's pace.

Meanwhile, the Senate Banking Committee approved President Ronald Reagan's request for an \$8.4-billion increase in the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund and its emergency

lending program, known as the General Agreement to Borrow.

As part of the IMF legislation, the committee attached amendments that would require federal banking regulators to impose stricter rules on foreign lending practices by U.S. banks.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan praised the committee's action, calling the legislation "a central element in our strategy for dealing with current international financial problems." The Senate

Foreign Relations Committee has already adopted the increase.

Officials of the IMF and World Bank development committee said this week that the situation in the developing countries was likely to be worse this year than in 1982.

They said there was a lag time between the recovery in the industrial countries and in the Third World. Developing countries will be experiencing the deepest part of the recession in the months ahead they said.

The IMF study said debt-burdened Third World countries should be able to meet interest on the loans in the years immediately ahead if they adopt the necessary policies and if there is moderate growth in world output and trade.

But the report warned that "markedly less satisfactory course of the world economy would lead to a different outcome."

It said that "lower growth in industrial countries would have serious consequences for the trade and growth performance of the non-oil developing countries, as would a further cutback in lending to these countries by private banks or a further intensification of protectionist pressures."

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S. Ambassador Sees vil War in Salvador isting 'a While Yet'

Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

SALVADOR — Describing himself as "weary," Ambassador R. Hinton of the United States said he is "one of those who has to go on for quite a while" in an interview. Mr. Hinton, about to take two months of leave, pictured the Salvadoran conflict as one that has been bedeviled largely by Washington's support for the anti-communist rebels. He said for two years he has said, "Mr. Hinton said, 'I've come too little, too late.'"

Mr. Hinton said the revolutionary Sandinist regime in Nicaragua has "a great will to continue, he said. But he was not enough evidence to determine whether Nicaraguan revolutionaries fighting the rebels have had any impact on arms supplies in El Salvador. He said the purpose of U.S. support for the contras, as the counter-revolutionaries are known, is the "reduction" of such shipments.

Mr. Hinton said the slight drop noted by intelligence sources in reports of arms shipments to the guerrillas could be cyclical rather than the result of events in Nicaragua, Mr. Hinton said.

He said the ambassador said that the blam of human rights abuses by Salvadoran military, which is source of the greatest U.S. congressional opposition to aid for the Salvadoran government, is "a question in my view, of years. Perhaps a decade or more will be needed, said, until there can be a 'functional change' in the officer corps."

Since June 1981, Mr. Hinton, 60, has been the Reagan administration's point man in El Salvador. He



Deane R. Hinton

has great influence here, even in the context of a region traditionally dominated by U.S. interests.

Many diplomats and Salvadoran officials credit Mr. Hinton with stopping a takeover of the government by the rightist leader Roberto d'Aubuisson a year ago, when Mr. d'Aubuisson put together a majority coalition in the new Constituent Assembly. A more moderate civilian, Alvaro Magaña, was named interim president.

Mr. Hinton praised Mr. Magaña effusively, saying the only "downside" of his coming to power was that "one had to resort to the military" to put him in office in April 1982.

With Mr. Hinton telling them a cutoff of U.S. aid would be likely if Mr. d'Aubuisson became president, the high command presented Mr. Magaña as the only acceptable alternative.

"I'm moving them in the right direction," Mr. Hinton said. "Or, rather, they're moving in the right direction while I sit here and watch it."

But Mr. Hinton, a former assistant secretary of state with more than 30 years in the Foreign Service, said some of his prerogatives were to go to a new special envoy whose mission would be "to wander around Central America and straighten everything out."

President Ronald Reagan announced Wednesday night his intention to appoint such an envoy.

In his almost two years in San Salvador, Mr. Hinton said, his greatest disappointment has been the failure of the Salvadoran courts to convict the alleged killers of four American churchwomen and, in a separate case, two U.S. advisers on agrarian reform.

Another area of considerable frustration, Mr. Hinton said, has been the Salvadoran economy. "Until recently," he said, "no one seemed to share my view of the

Reagan, on Defensive, Puts Prestige on the Line

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan used the extraordinary platform of a joint session of Congress on Wednesday night to try to preserve his Central American policy rather than to proclaim a broad new strategy or to signal a shift in his position.

Privately, his advisers acknowledged that the president had felt compelled to resort to the risky political tactic to try to arouse Congress and the public over the magnitude of the U.S. stakes in Central America and what he called the "minimal" cost of defending the nation's southern flank.

The drama of his appearance before Congress parallels the urgency of the diplomatic mission of Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who has flown to the Middle East to try to rescue the administration's peace initiative.

As several officials acknowledged, the president and Mr. Shultz felt the need to put their personal prestige on the line in unusual ventures because the administration has found itself on the political and diplomatic defensive in both Central America and the Middle East.

peace. Senate Republican sources said Democrats objected to Mr. Reagan's choice, former Senator Richard B. Stone of Florida, a conservative Democrat.

That reaction illustrated the risk that Mr. Reagan took Wednesday night. As administration officials said in advance, they hoped his speech would stir the nation out of what the president called a mood

"I say to you tonight there can be no question: the national security of all the Americas is at stake in Central America. If we cannot defend ourselves there, we cannot expect to prevail elsewhere. Our credibility would collapse, our alliances would crumble, and the safety of our homeland would be put at jeopardy."

As if to underscore the point, other officials cited severe military difficulties in El Salvador. One said that the leftist guerrillas had the military initiative, and "if current trends were to continue, we would lose."

But others pinned their hopes on Mr. Reagan's appeal Wednesday night. If Congress now goes along with his request for \$136 million in military aid for El Salvador this year and another \$85 million next year, these officials said, the surge of aid will enable government forces to recapture the military initiative.

NEWS ANALYSIS

of "passivity, resignation, defeatism" on Central America in a rally behind him in stop "the fire that is burning in our own front yard."

The White House hoped for quick congressional support for Mr. Reagan's aid request to demonstrate U.S. will in the Salvadoran insurgents and to increase the pressure on them to join in elections later this year. The president himself starkly set out the stakes:

Stone Is Chosen as Special Envoy

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Reagan also repeated his view that the rebellions in El Salvador and other nations in the area were being assisted by Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union.

He acknowledged there were "still major problems" in El Salvador on human rights and civilian violence but asserted that the country's economy was being "deliberately sabotaged" by Nicaragua to "further its aim of exporting revolution in the region."

Mr. Reagan, in effect, submitted a bill of particulars against the Sandinist government, which came to power in Nicaragua in 1979. Despite the hopes of many, he said, the Sandinists had "imposed a new dictatorship" in Nicaragua and had done "everything they can to bring down the elected government of El Salvador."

Despite this description of the Nicaraguan government, Mr. Reagan said "we do not seek its overthrow."

Then, in an apparent reference to reports that the United States is giving covert assistance to rebels fighting against Sandinist forces, he declared:

"We should not and we will not protect the Nicaraguan government from the anger of its own people. But we should, through diplomacy, offer an alternative. And as Nicaragua ponders its options, we can and will, with all the resources of diplomacy, protect each country of Central America from the danger of war."

Responding to Mr. Reagan on behalf of the Democrats, Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut

argued that the administration was "mistaken in critical ways" in advocating "ever-increasing military assistance, endless military training" when it should be more interested in easing poverty and hunger.

"If Central America were not racked with poverty," Mr. Dodd said, "there would be no revolution. Unless those oppressive conditions change, that region will continue to seethe with revolution, with or without the Soviets."

He said the administration should "test the sincerity" of the Salvadoran rebels by seeking "an immediate cessation of hostilities" in El Salvador and Nicaragua and allowing the rebels to negotiate "unconditionally."

Congress, Mr. Dodd said, had provided \$700 million in economic and military assistance for El Salvador since Mr. Reagan took office.

"Now the president asks for an even greater commitment," he said, warning that "our highest officials seem to know as little about Central America in 1983 as we knew about Indochina in 1963."

Mr. Reagan's 34-minute speech marked the first time he had appeared before a joint congressional session to deal with a foreign policy issue. Despite his appeal for bipartisanship, he was applauded about a dozen times by Republicans alone.

Only when he said there was no need for U.S. troops in Central America did Democrats join in the ovation.

Republican leaders said they had advised against using a joint ses-

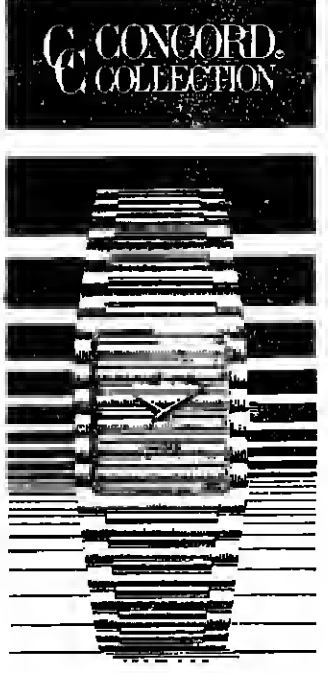
Alert to public worries about another involvement like the one in Vietnam, the president treated military aid as only one component of his program. He described it as "a shield" for democratic reforms, economic development and the establishment of "humane democratic systems" that he called the primary U.S. objective.

Although his appearance before a joint session of Congress was intended to be dramatic, his words were intentionally undramatic and low-key. Matter of factly, he said he had come before the nation not to proclaim a crisis but to prevent one, and he avoided the sharp polemics he used recently against the Soviet Union.

Nonetheless, Mr. Reagan rejected Democratic pressures for a negotiated political settlement in El Salvador and denied congressional allegations that covert American aid in Nicaragua was intended to overthrow the Sandinist government.

His firmness prompted a sharp rejoinder from Mr. Dodd. Unmoved by the president's appeal, he renewed calls for a negotiated settlement in El Salvador and immediate cease-fires there and in Nicaragua.

"With the ante going up, with no end in sight, with no hope for any real change, the time has come for a different approach," Mr. Dodd said, reasserting the very deadlock that brought Mr. Reagan before Congress on Wednesday.



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Poor Choose Jobs Over Welfare, Study Says

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The poor who were forced off the welfare rolls in the Reagan administration's 1981 toughening of welfare requirements have supported themselves largely with low-paying jobs, which they have not given up to return to public assistance as critics predicted, according to a study.

The study of records in 40 counties and 27 states by the Research Triangle Institute in North Carolina shows that only 15 percent of one purged from the welfare rolls October 1981, when the changes were implemented, had gone back to work.

The 55 percent who continued taking welfare and state government hundreds of millions of dollars in welfare costs.

Two years ago, the Reagan ad-

ministration proposed several budget cuts and welfare changes that critics charged were borne primarily by the working poor.

"I think this proves on the national level what we were able to do with welfare in California when we cut the welfare rolls," said Robert B. Carleson, special assistant to the president in the Office of Policy Development.

Mr. Carleson was director of the California State Welfare Department when President Ronald Reagan was governor and instituted similar eligibility restrictions.

"People will not quit their jobs and go on welfare full time," Mr. Carleson said, responding to criticism that the president's welfare changes forced many of the "working poor," who are those who work but receive some public assistance benefits, to leave their jobs.

However, two well-known welfare researchers cautioned that the administration was wrong to offer the study as proof of the success of its welfare changes.

While not questioning the findings of the report, Tom Joe, director of the Center for the Study of Social Policy, said that "what they are saying is that the work ethic is so strong in this country" that they can take any number of benefits away and "people will still struggle along on any job they can find."

"They have made it more profitable," he said, "for people to quit working if people look at dollars and cents they are earning and compare it to getting full AFDC benefits and losing Medicaid benefits. But people are still trying to work." AFDC stands for aid to families with dependent children.

Richard Nathan, director of Princeton University's Urban and

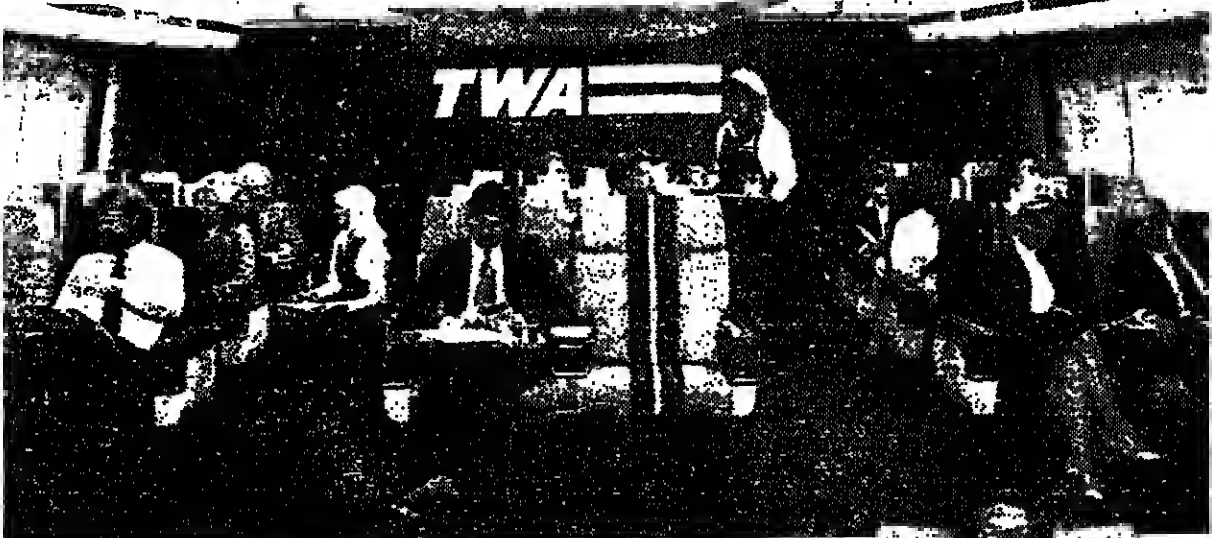
Regional Research Center, concurred.

"We really need to know if those people are able to stay in the same house or doubling up, living with relatives," he said. "We need to know if those people are working longer hours, can't afford medical care or if they have found a better-paying job."

"I know we have to get at welfare dependency, but they took steps I don't agree with. And now they're claiming success. You have to be careful in how you define success."

Mr. Nathan added that the study's findings were comparable to data produced by his own research. He found that only 10 percent of those with low-paying jobs who were forced off public assistance by Mr. Reagan's policies returned to the welfare rolls in the first year.

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Spanish Court Hardens Sentences for Plotters Of Abortive '81 Coup

By John Darton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Hardening the sentences handed down last year by a military tribunal, the Supreme Court increased the jail term Thursday of a leader of the 1981 coup attempt from six years to 30 years.

The seven-member court changed the conviction on a conspiracy charge of General Alfonso Armada, a 63-year-old officer who once served as tutor and aide to King Juan Carlos I, to one of "military rebellion." The mandatory 30-year term it carries is the highest permitted under Spanish law.

At the same time, the court, ruling on appeals by both the government and the convicted, confirmed 30-year sentences for two other coup leaders, Lieutenant General Jaime Milans del Bosch and Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero Molina, and it increased the six-year sentence of General Luis Torres Rojas to 12 years.

It also increased the sentences for 13 other army and Civil Guard officers, in some cases doubling them, and overturned the acquittals of eight others. These received one-year and two-year prison terms instead.

All were involved in the dramatic coup attempt of Feb. 23, 1981, in which troops stormed the parliament and held lawmakers hostage for 17 hours. The abortive takeover is the gravest threat so far to the democracy that has emerged since Franco's death in 1975.

Thursday's revision will undoubtedly be seen as a warning to the conservative military establishment to avoid hatching similar plots against the government, now led by Socialists for the first time since before the 1936-1939 civil war.

But it also runs the risk of increasing discontent among the minority of ultrarightist army officers who believed the prior sentences were too harsh. The new sentences are even more sensitive because they were handed down by a civilian court, which, in effect, ruled

that the military tribunal had not been tough enough. The verdict represented the first time since the civil war that civilian courts have ruled on military crimes, which throughout the dictatorship were jealously guarded by the honor-conscious Spanish military as matters for the military alone to decide.

Immediately after the 15-week trial before the Supreme Council of Military Justice that ended last June, the government then in power, led by Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, expressed its unhappiness at the leniency of most of the sentences and said it would appeal.

Government officials and others were astounded that junior officers, a mayor, a captain and eight lieutenants, who were in most cases actively involved in kidnapping the deputies of the Cortes, could be let off.

They were equally astonished at what they regarded as a light sentence for General Armada, who had been the head of the king's household until 1977 and was the deputy army chief of staff at the time of the putsch. At one point in the coup, General Armada apparently offered himself as an emergency prime minister.

Even more, General Milans del Bosch, who coopted during the trial last year that he believed that King Juan Carlos was aware of the plot beforehand and encouraged it, said it was General Armada who conveyed to him the king's uncertainties about Spanish democracy.

The coup fell apart when the king made a dramatic television broadcast against it. Sources have said that he was active behind the scenes to force military commanders to disobey orders from the coup plotters. No evidence has emerged that the king was in any way aware or supportive of the coup, and this defense, that he somehow knew of it, was rejected by both the military tribunal and the civilian court.

■ **'Painful Chapter' Closed**
Prime Minister Felipe González said the Supreme Court decision ended a difficult episode in Spanish history. The Associated Press reported from Madrid.

Speaking to reporters outside the parliament, the Socialist leader, whose own election last October was preceded by rumors of an impending coup, said the armed forces as a whole had behaved "admirably" during the 1981 attempt to overthrow the government.



Four top officers sentenced by Spain's high court, clockwise from top left: Lieutenant General Jaime Milans del Bosch, General Alfonso Armada, General Luis Torres Rojas and Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero Molina.

Portugal's Communists Rebuffed on Coalition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — The Socialist Party, which emerged from Monday's general elections as the largest party in parliament, spurned a bid by the Communist Party to share power Thursday and began polling 60,000 party members in search of a government coalition partner.

Mário Soares, the Socialist leader, said after meeting with President António Ramalho Eanes that the pro-Soviet Communist Party's request for negotiations to form a joint cabinet was "unreasonable."

"I don't think it reasonable that they first accuse us of being CIA agents and now come calling us dear friends and asking to talk," Mr. Soares said. He noted that his party had severed "political relations" with the Communists last year.

Alvaro Cunhal, 69, the Communist leader, asked the Socialists to enter into "urgent" bipartisan negotiations, saying there was "an objective basis for forming a democratic government" of the left.

The Socialists won 36 percent of Monday's vote, the Social Democrats 27 percent, the Communists 18 percent and the Christian Democrats 12 percent.

Mr. Soares, 58, who was prime minister from 1976 to 1978, said he would not open talks with possible coalition partners until after his party's political council meets May 7.

By then, he said, he would have the results of a referendum based on a questionnaire now being circulated among Socialist Party members asking them to choose a coalition partner from the Social Democrats, Communists or Christian Democrats — any of which could give his party a majority in the 250-seat parliament.

■ **Basque Banks Bombed**
MADRID — Two bombs exploded Thursday in bank branches in the Basque town of Lasarte near San Sebastián causing damage but no casualties, the police said.

Gains Cited in Chemical Arms Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
GENEVA — The chief U.S. delegate to the 10-year-old negotiations for a chemical weapons ban said Thursday that the Soviet Union appeared more flexible than before in finding ways to verify that countries would honor such a ban.

The delegate, Ambassador Louis G. Fields Jr., said he was optimistic about the prospects of making "significant progress" on the issue during this summer's meetings of the 40-nation Geneva Disarmament Committee.

Mr. Fields made his assessment at a news conference as the committee recessed until June 14, when its 11-week summer session will begin.

Mr. Fields deplored that the conference had been "bogged down in futile debate" over procedural issues during the first two months of its three-month spring session.

But he noted "some constructive progress" during the last month of the session in work on projected bans on chemical and radiological weapons, nuclear testing, and on other disarmament issues in preparation for the summer session.

Ambassador Fields said moves by Soviet officials at the conference and private discussions left him "persuaded that they are serious" in addressing the issue of effective verification.

"The degree to which they will address it is yet to be seen," he said, "but we do see some give on their part."

Mr. Fields declined to estimate when a draft convention on chemical weapons might take shape.

Mr. Fields said he drew encouragement from the interest he said was shown by the Soviet Union in negotiations on the outlawing of chemical arms. He also welcomed the "large consensus" he saw developing on the need for verification

arrangements to ensure compliance with arms control agreements.

The United States will press at the summer session for substantive negotiations on the chemical weapons ban, which the Reagan administration has made its foremost goal at the conference here, Mr. Fields said.

Early in the spring session, the Soviet delegate, Viktor L. Isakyan, said that the conference had become the "cemetery of disarmament" because of its inability to produce results. On Thursday, however, he said that there were

signs that the "situation is not hopeless."

Proposals submitted by Washington during the 1983 session call for a halt in the production of chemical arms and the destruction of existing stockpiles, in stages over 10 years.

Compliance with the proposed treaty would have to be verifiable by a systematic method of on-site inspection by international teams, the United States has said.

Mr. Fields said that the Soviet Union has shown a greater willingness to "deal in depth" with the in-

specion issue than it did at the bilateral negotiations between Washington and Moscow on chemical arms and nuclear testing. These talks were recessed just before President Ronald Reagan took office and have not been resumed.

Mr. Fields said that a working group established by the conference to deal with chemical weapons had gotten off to a "very good start." The chairman of the working party, Donald S. McPhail of Canada, said Thursday that his group was "now poised to move into a highly productive phase."

U.S. Panel Studies Possible Shift In Stance on Strategic Weapons

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Reagan administration task force is studying possible changes in the current U.S. proposal in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks with the Soviet Union.

Officials say the group, composed of officials from the State Department, the Pentagon, the White House staff of the National Security Council and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, might agree on alterations to the existing proposal before the talks resume June 8.

They emphasize, however, that no decision has been made and caution that there are complicating factors that could extend the Washington deliberations.

The idea behind the study is to bring any new U.S. proposal into line with the recommendations of the presidential advisory commis-

sion on the MX and other U.S. nuclear forces that reported to President Ronald Reagan on April 11 and whose recommendations Mr. Reagan adopted April 19.

The interagency group began its work shortly after Mr. Reagan's action, officials said.

Among the commission's recommendations was one that called for the administration to reassess a portion of its strategic arms proposal, which calls for specific limits on the missiles in each country's arsenal.

The commission said that it was an emphasis on reducing the number of missiles that led both countries to try to cram as many warheads as possible on each missile.

This increases the risk that either side may fire quickly in a crisis rather than risk losing its multiple-warhead weapons, the commission said.

The panel said that warheads are what matter and that the U.S. proposal should focus on limiting them.

It also recommended that the United States try to develop a small, single-warhead missile that would be a less inviting target than current U.S. missiles and that could be protected from attack, in part by making it mobile and in part through a negotiated limit on warheads with Moscow.

The administration's current proposal at the talks does contain a mutual limit of 5,000 warheads for each side. But it also calls for reducing the number of missiles on each side to 850.

It is this 850 figure that would probably have to be eliminated in any new proposal. The administration might also add some proposals that would attempt to restrict the overall lifting power, or throwweight, of Soviet missiles, which currently are much more powerful than their U.S. counterparts.

Turkey's Demirel Waits in Wings

Ex-Premier Said to Resist Approach by Regime

By Marvinne Howe
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Former Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel sits in his home here, receiving a steady stream of visitors.

He is in high spirits although his Justice Party, a conservative organization that he founded in 1961, has been banned by Turkey's military rulers and he has been ordered to forgo all political activity for 10 years.

But, associates say, he has a team ready to set up a new political party the moment the military government gives the signal for political activities to resume.

Mr. Demirel is the talk of political circles here because he reportedly foiled the efforts of the current prime minister, Bulent Ulusu, to form a new centrist party that would safeguard the spirit of the military takeover of Sept. 12, 1980.

Mr. Ulusu, a retired admiral, who had tried for five months to set up a party that would cooperate with President Kenan Evren, gave up recently. Turning the task over to Turgut Sunalp, a retired general, Mr. Ulusu said he had concluded that he could work more effectively by remaining prime minister.

He did not explain why he had not been able to create a national consensus party out of the voters who had given their approval to the new constitution by an overwhelming margin in a referendum last November. Their action also approved the naming of General Evren as president.

Political sources who closely followed Mr. Ulusu's political contacts said the main obstacle was Mr. Demirel.

Early in his efforts to form a new party, the sources said, Mr. Ulusu concluded that it would be almost impossible to create a new organization in time for elections in October. He was said to have decided that the next best course would be to take over the Justice Party structures, since its philosophy was not so different from that of the military rulers.

But, the sources said, he had not reckoned with Mr. Demirel. Both on the national and provincial level, party workers were generally said to have refused to support Mr. Ulusu's effort because they had not received instructions from their former leader.

Despite the ban on political ac-

tivities, Justice Party bases are said to remain intact. A provincial leader, asked how many weeks it would take for the party to resume its functions, responded, "a few hours."

Finally, sources close to Mr. Demirel said, he was visited by a government minister who reportedly asked him to agree to a discreet nighttime meeting with Mr. Ulusu.

Mr. Demirel, however, is said to have responded that he would be happy to see Mr. Ulusu but in the daytime and in the prime minister's office. Mr. Ulusu's decision to concentrate on being prime minister followed. He announced his decision after meeting with Mr. Sunalp, the next man to try.

But Mr. Sunalp insists he has not yet decided whether he will go ahead. He says he will make soundings and then decide.

Concern is reported among both politicians and diplomats over the prime minister's failure and over the possibility that Mr. Sunalp might not get very far. Some have said they are afraid the military might then feel impelled to postpone the parliamentary elections set for the fall.



Süleyman Demirel

British Judge Refuses to Ban Suicide Guide

The Associated Press

LONDON — A British High Court judge refused Thursday to ban the Voluntary Euthanasia Society's controversial suicide guide but said it could be illegal in some cases.

Sir Harry Woolf, the civil judge, said distributing the society's "Guide to Self-Deliverance" could be a crime if it resulted in a suicide or attempted suicide but that such

a case would have to be decided by a criminal court, not a civil court.

The booklet, which sets out fatal combinations of drugs freely available, has aroused widespread legal, philosophical and moral discussion in Britain.

Britain's attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, had asked the court to declare the guide illegal after police linked it directly to 15 deaths in the past 18 months.

Judge Woolf's ruling left it to the euthanasia society, formerly known as Exit, to decide whether to continue distributing the booklet, and to the police to decide whether to prosecute in specific cases.

The society said it would "in all probability" continue distributing the booklet, but stipulate that recipients declare "they have no present intention to take their lives."

The hearing, which began April

18, was regarded as a test of Britain's 1961 Suicide Act, which legalized suicide but provided that aiding suicide is a crime.

The author Arthur Koestler, 77, a former vice president of the society who wrote the guide's preface, killed himself with a drug overdose March 3. His wife, Cynthia, 56, committed suicide with him. Friends said Mr. Koestler had leukemia and Parkinson's disease.

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A Culinary Gang of Four

by Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK — What do you do if not one, not two, but four of the finest chefs in France show up at your door one morning, laden with ingredients and eager to try some of their recipes in your kitchen? I recently had that sure, when Michel Rostang, Paul Guin, n-Paul Lacombe and Michel Chabran — see restaurants rate six Michelin stars on them — were my guests for a day of extraordinary cooking.

The array of dishes they turned out was, as might expect, impressive: a lobster with tomato sauce, a quick sauté of bay scallops, tomatoes and olive oil; an appetizer of red oysters with watercress. Each was nothing short of exemplary.

But there was another dish, boneless chicken and thighs stuffed with morels and chicken livers and steamed, that was simply dazzling. Granted, it requires time and several pots, but it is well within the scope of any city expatriate cook who cherishes his or her palate and those of a few fortunate guests.

Two of the chefs in the group were from the Rostang, who runs a restaurant on the rue de la Chapelle, and the other two, Paul Guin and Michel Chabran, are the chef at the venerable Le Bon Jardin at 1 rue Pléney in Lyons; Chabran's restaurant, named for him, is in Pont de l'Esne, near Valence.

The four men had come to America on a sabbatical — skiing and gastronomic — but also to prepare a meal for 120 people to benefit the Burlington Hospital in Burlington, Vermont. When they arrived at my home they carried baskets, chickens, whole fish, oysters in the shell, wild rice, dried mushrooms and a variety of greens, including two pounds of flat-leaf parsley, to be served as a vegetable with the stuffed chicken legs, and watercress.

The image that some people hold of chefs as snooty, temperamental curmudgeons could not, in my experience, be more wrong. Today's generation strikes me as boundlessly enthusiastic, his group is well read, good at conversation and full of humor, and they worked together in total harmony. They immediately set about unpacking the produce, sorting it out in neat piles, filleting fish and cleaning the vegetables. Then they boned the chicken legs and breasts, soaked the dried morels, or woodland mushrooms, and dismantled the lobsters, piece by piece.

Lacombe started to fill the boned chicken legs (with the boned thighs attached) with that elegant blend of chopped wild mushrooms, chicken livers cooked briefly in cream and cubes of chicken breast quickly cooked in butter with shallots. He deftly folded the thighs over to enclose the filling and covered the whole in squares of plastic wrap in which they would be steamed over boiling water.

"The filled chicken pieces steamed, Lacombe asked if he might use my electric blender. The machine had been stored in the pantry several years, I pointed instead to a battery of food processors.

"No, no," he said, explaining that while he liked food processors eminently useful, he would prefer a blender for his immediate purpose. "It will make a cream sauce with these chicken livers," he said, "and the blender, you see, will give you an incredibly smoother, finer puree." He was right.

The technique for preparing the sauce starts up one factor of nouvelle cuisine: No

flour is used in thickening the sauce; the thickening is done at times by pureeing solids, in this case the chicken livers.

We sat down to dine, starting with a deftly prepared first course of quickly sautéed scallops (cooked in a skillet over high heat in one tablespoon of butter for a minute or less) and served with a melt-in-the-mouth sauce composed of cubes of fresh tomatoes, finely chopped shallots, a touch of white vinegar and pure olive oil plus parsley. The cooking time for the sauce was only four minutes. It was an auspicious beginning for a meal that would be hard to forget.

SCALLOPS WITH TOMATOES AND OIL

1½ pounds scallops

Salt to taste if desired

Freshly ground pepper to taste

¼ cup plus 1½ tablespoons virgin olive oil

¼ cup finely chopped shallots

¼ cup peeled, seeded, diced fresh tomatoes

1 tablespoon white wine vinegar

2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley

1. Sprinkle scallops with salt and pepper and set aside.

2. Combine ¼ cup of oil, shallots, tomatoes and vinegar in small saucepan and bring in a boil. Let simmer about 2 minutes.

3. Heat remaining 1½ tablespoons oil in skillet and add scallops. Cook, stirring often, about one minute or just until scallops lose their raw look. Do not brown or overcook. Spoon equal portion of scallops on 4 to 6 small serving dishes with tomato sauce spooned over. Sprinkle with parsley and serve.

Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

CHICKEN LEGS STUFFED WITH MORELS AND STEAMED

14 dried black mushrooms, preferably morels

4 chicken legs with thighs attached, about ½ pound each

1 skinless, boneless chicken breast, about ¼ pound

Salt to taste if desired

Freshly ground pepper to taste

2 tablespoons butter

1 tablespoon finely chopped shallots

2 tablespoons finely chopped fresh mushrooms

2 tablespoons fresh or canned chicken broth

1 large egg, lightly beaten

3 chicken livers, about one-third pound, split in two, connecting membranes and fibers removed

1 ½ cups heavy cream

1 cup brown chicken base (see recipe).

1. Put dried mushrooms in small bowl and add warm water to cover. Let stand 30 minutes or longer until thoroughly softened. Drain. Squeeze mushrooms to extract excess liquid. Chop coarsely and set aside.

2. Do not separate legs from thighs. Using paring or boning knife, carefully cut down to bone of each thigh. Do not cut through skin. Starting at top of each thigh, cut and scrape flesh from bone, working downward as neatly as possible; leave bone bare. Work down around leg bone, scraping almost to bottom of it. Leave leg bone tip — ½ inch or slightly more — intact. As legs and thighs are boned, set aside, skin side out.

3. Cut chicken breast into thin slices. Stack slices and cut into very small, thin strips. Sprinkle with salt and pepper.

4. Heat one tablespoon of butter in small

skillet and add shallots, stirring. Add chicken pieces and cook, stirring to separate pieces, about 2 minutes or until meat loses raw look. Add fresh and dried mushrooms. Stir.

5. Add chicken broth and cook about 30 seconds, stirring. Scrape mixture into mixing bowl. Add beaten egg in filling and blend well. Set aside.

6. Meanwhile, heat remaining one tablespoon of butter and add chicken livers. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cook over high heat, stirring, about 2 minutes or until the livers lose raw look. Add ½ cup of cream and cook, stirring, about 2 minutes. Set aside.

7. Remove and chop two of chicken liver pieces. Add to filling and stir.

8. Place boned chicken legs skin side down on flat surface. Sprinkle interior with salt and pepper. Use small amount of filling at a time and stuff chicken legs, pushing filling down compactly into boned legs. Fill legs compactly at center, folding boned thighs over to enclose filling.

9. Lay out 4 large squares of plastic wrap, a square at a time. Wrap filled legs and thighs to enclose filling. As each piece is wrapped, fold wrapping tightly to keep stuffed pieces intact. Arrange bundles in one layer in top of steamer rack and set aside.

10. Combine brown chicken base and remaining cup of cream and bring to boil. Cook down over high heat until reduced to about one cup of sauce.

11. Pour into container of electric blender (food processor will not work as well). Add remaining chicken liver pieces plus cream in which they cooked. Blend on high speed to make smooth as possible.

12. Pour sauce into small saucepan.

13. Place stuffed chicken legs in their rack onto steamer filled half full with water. Cover steamer rack closely and let stuffed chicken legs stand over boiling water about 20 minutes or until done.

14. Carefully remove stuffed legs, one at a time, from the plastic wrap.

15. Spoon a little sauce onto center of each of four hot serving plates and place chicken leg in center. Or serve sauce spooned over chicken legs. Serve remaining sauce separately.

Yield: 4 servings.

BROWN CHICKEN BASE

2½ pounds chicken bones

2 tablespoons corn, peanut or vegetable oil

Salt to taste if desired

Freshly ground pepper to taste

½ pound carrots, trimmed, scraped and cut into thin rounds, about ¼ cup

1 ½ pounds onions, peeled and coarsely chopped, about 1 cup

10 sprigs fresh parsley

4 cups fresh or canned chicken broth.

1. Hack bones into one-inch pieces.

2. Heat oil in casserole over high heat and add chicken pieces. Cook, stirring often, until nicely browned, about 10 minutes. Sprinkle with salt and pepper.

3. Add carrots, onions and parsley to bones. Stir. Cook about 5 minutes. Pour off fat. Add broth. Continue cooking over moderate heat about 45 minutes.

4. Strain sauce through sieve, pushing solids with spoon to extract as much liquid as possible. Skim off surface fat.

Yield: About 1 cup.

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From Chekhov, With Terror

PARIS — A play is play. Peter Brook has said in his cryptic Zen master way, but then Brook doesn't have to go onstage. Natasha Parry does — she is Mme. Ranyevskaia in Brook's radiant production in French of "The Cherry Orchard" and Mrs. Brook offstage — and for her a play is sheer terror.

"You ask yourself, especially on opening night, why you are going through this agony," she says in the airy pastel Brook flat on the Left Bank. "It's sort of obscene to be so frightened, it's ridiculous." Just before "The Cherry Orchard" she played in a French version of a hefty Schiller tragedy in a Paris suburb. "I was icy with fright every night before going on. But there's something in me like a racehorse — once you're out there you have to start giving."

Giving in "The Cherry Orchard" is a joy. For the first time in a distinguished career that began at 12 with the London production of a Maxwell Anderson play, Parry is relatively confident. She feels she knows Ranyevskaia very well. "The things Chekhov said about her were so interesting. I wrote everything I thought about the character in a little notebook, pink of course."

A romantic beauty with movements as quick as a teenager's, Parry picks up a letter Chekhov wrote to his wife, Olga Knipper, the actress who played Ranyevskaia nearly all her life, from the age of 32 to 74.

"She isn't dressed luxuriously but with great taste. She is intelligent, very kind, absent-minded; she feels deeply for everyone she meets; always has a smile on her face. . . . No, I never want to make Ranyevskaia someone who has calmed down. It would take death to calm a woman like that. It's not difficult to play Ranyevskaia; it's only necessary to strike the correct true form from the very beginning; it's necessary to come up with a smile and a style of smiling; it's necessary to know how to dress. . . ."

Parry is British with a Russian mother and she says she gets more Russian as time goes on. Both Brook's parents were Russian and he was born in London. She has never acted in Chekhov before and Brook, amazingly, has never directed Chekhov.

"The Cherry Orchard" opened in Brook's tiny and affectionately dilapidated Bouffes du Nord theater in Paris for a rapturously received short run in 1981. The current production, which Brook defines as "the same thing, better," closes on May 28. The production is played at a light and rapid pace — "the vital thing in it is this energy," Chekhov said — and with a good humor that makes it infinitely moving. While the British are generally thought to be especially good at Chekhov, Parry thinks this international production — and most people would agree — is way ahead of anything recently put on in London.

"There is a tradition that the English can play Chekhov marvelously, but now it goes either into the grossly comic or the gently tragic. The thing with this production; maybe in this theater especially, is being and living the characters and not acting them. England is full of great actors, but I think the work Peter does is on a different wavelength now. The moment one starts 'acting' in this production it becomes false and then you watch them from the outside instead of living with them."

"Even during a performance things become clear as from a different life. I can see people on ladders picking the cherries, and the kitchen and the big boxes filled with dried cherries. I can see the son who drowned — he's in his sailor suit and she is rolling on the grass with him. And the lover in Paris, I can see him. I know what he is like."

"There are at least 20 characters mentioned in the play whom you don't see," I said to Peter. "I'd love to do a play with all those characters."

If Chekhov has given Parry her greatest professional joy, two Tennessee Williams plays paved the way. The first was a production of "A Streetcar Named Desire" which she did in the late '70s in Liverpool after not having acted for some time while Brook took up his Paris duties at the Centre International de Créations Théâtrales. "It was like starting from scratch and a very big turning point for me. Peter came to Liverpool to see it and I felt it was the first time he had seen me acting, really acting."

After another Williams play, "The Night of the Iguana," which Parry played in Paris under the direction of Andreas Voutsinas, Brook offered to direct her in Chekhov. She wanted to play Masha in "Three Sisters." Brook pointed out that "The Cherry Orchard" offered a better part. "I said, 'But she's a ridiculous old woman. I can play that when I'm much older,'" Parry said.

Her image of Ranyevskaia changed. "In the first act, when she comes back to the house, I feel about 15. By the last act I feel so old suddenly." She found it hard to convey Ranyevskaia's occasional insecurity sincerely, and during the first production in 1981 she had trouble keeping her character's spirits up.

"There was a time the first time round where she somehow got sadder and sadder. She got into self-pity and a bit of wallowing. It really is the fascinating thing of possession which one saw quite a lot of in Africa, when you feel a character inhabits you. It's quite mysterious."

In Africa the Brook troupe went on a long, uncomfortable quest, playing before pick-up audiences and improvising plays without language. "In the end it depressed me enormously. There are some actors who can improvise marvelously and I found what I wanted more



Natasha Parry.

Nicolas Trem.

and more was a text." John Heilpern, in his remarkable book about the African trek, describes Parry as "apprehensive, spendthrift, private, dark, beautiful. . . . She won a reputation in films and traditional theater, playing opposite such leading men as Orson Welles, Gérard Philipe and Alec Guinness — all a world apart from the current work. And she brings to it the most wonderful qualities of pain and tenderness."

She went to drama school at the age of 11½ to escape the miseries of a formal education and has appeared in everything from revue to Euripides, from Shakespeare to a Doris Day film, "Midnight Lace."

"When I look back it seems like segments of different lives. I was very impressed by Doris Day, actually. She was terribly professional and used to get up to the studio hours early to have her legs made up under her nylons. She was very jolly."

Parry met Brook at Covent Garden when she was 15 and he was the wunderkind director of productions at the opera house. They married in 1951 when she was 20 and have two children (the daughter plays Anna in "The Cherry Orchard," the son is at school in England). Within a month of marrying, Parry was stricken by tuberculosis. When she was cured, she caught it in the other lung. She now thinks her illness was in part caused by fear.

"I was so permanently paralyzed by fright, by everything. I think I just wasn't able to deal with life."

Later, when she played Cordelia to Orson Welles's Lear for CBS-TV, she looked herself in the bathroom to avoid the first reading. When she started with Alec Guinness in London's "Exit the King" in London, she decided she couldn't act and turned in her Equity card.

Fright becomes less frightening although it never disappears. "I've never had a proper training. I was never in a national company for a long time. I haven't played enough Shakespeare. I haven't had the groundwork. I've always had the feeling that I had no experience until now with 'The Cherry Orchard.'"

Brook's "Cherry Orchard" is very much an ensemble production. Ranyevskaia, usually a star's vehicle, is played here with great delicacy and restraint.

"Peter gives actors tremendous security and freedom because he very rarely imposes his theories on an actor," Parry says. "He does everything possible for the actor to look for himself and find for himself. The last thing he wants is for an actor to be a puppet in his hands."

"I don't think you can define a character except through playing," Brook says later at the Bouffes du Nord. "The theater covers the gaps that words don't cover. . . . the space between the adjectives."

"There's a general idea that a director starts with an idea of a play and then coaxes people into it. It's the other way round. The director learns what the play's about through rehearsal, through what collectively is discussed. So the conception of the play is the end: the first performance is the conception." Brook likes paradox. "It's backward, through the looking glass," he says. "The first rehearsal is the birth and the first performance is the conception."

analysis firm that authenticated the fakes. "And I was just an amateur!" But then, Irving continued, "experts tend to drift with the tides. Nine out of 10 times, they come up with the judgments you expected" because "they're hired by people who want an affirmative answer."

Fortunately, he said, "both Hughes and I studied penmanship in the same American public school system where everybody is taught to write alike. He never lost his grammar-school penmanship lessons." So within "a matter of months, I could write a 10-page letter," Irving explained, saying that it took only twice as long as it would have taken to write in his own hand.

The vast bulk of the purported Hitler diaries — 60 books of 75 to 100 pages each — is no guarantee of accuracy, Irving insisted. "Once you have the mood, you can go on forever. I know that from personal experience. I could write 60 volumes of Howard Hughes autobiography and they would pass. Once you do one page, you can do 20. Once you do 20, you can do a book."

Although only one person should do the actual writing ("to avoid discrepancies"), Irving says a faker would probably have one or two accomplices. For one thing, there's the awesome volume of research required to create a narrative that is historically plausible yet "fancier and more controversial" than existing sources.

Then there are the technical demands of fabricating a credible document. "Let me write a little scenario for you," Irving said. "Somebody finds, say, 100 old bottles of diaries dating from the '30s and '50 bottles of old Wehrmacht ink. Maybe that's what started it."



Clifford Irving.

But the ink would then have to be artificially aged into the paper. "That kind of expertise is definitely available. They know how to age canvas — even a signature on a print."

The hoaxer would also need a confederate, he said, "because it's lonely." Under the pressure of such a secret, "you would have to ask someone from time to time. 'Am I crazy?'"

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To Arms, to Arms, the Bugles Cry

by William Claiborne

NEW DELHI — The longest and coldest winter that northern India remembers has mercifully drawn to a close, and nobody is more grateful than those stalwarts of a venerable Hindu institution, the gate watchmen who proudly call themselves *chowkidars*.

Crime in India is more exotic than in most other places. Burglars don't just sneak quietly in and out of houses, surreptitiously making off with whatever loot they can. As often as not, gangs of dacoits — the urban progeny of those hill bandits who for centuries struck fear in the hearts of the colonizers of the British Raj — storm into an unsuspecting household, brandishing rifles and long knives with menacing flourishes that would be the envy of any Hollywood casting director.

Understandably, then, well-to-do foreigners and upper-class Indians retain, for a modest-enough monthly fee, a *chowkidar*. Sturdy and cheerful men, often from Nepal and other mountain regions, *chowkidars* over the years have developed a misplaced reputation akin to that of the fierce Gurkhas.

But the reality, to which I was agonizingly slow to awaken, is that they are really pussycats.

Our *chowkidar*, a veteran of the Indian army, looks menacing enough in his old, slightly moth-eaten dress khakis and military greatcoat. He certainly has the correct military bearing when he clicks his heels and snaps off a proper British salute at the correct angle to his belt whenever I pull into the driveway late at night.

But, I discovered not long after my arrival in India that, like most Indian *chowkidars*, he is incorrigibly comical.

Most international flights out of New Delhi's Palam Airport leave in the middle of the night, and it took but a few working trips out of the country to realize that my man wasn't losing much sleep in his nocturnal job.

It was also plain enough that he wasn't living up to the assurances spelled out in each monthly bill sent by his ex-servicemen's *chowkidar* agency: "Charges for rendering expert services regarding security and vigilance."

Bundled against the cold, his head comfortably cradled in a burlap pillow, the vigilant night watchman would invariably be blissfully snoring away in the driveway when I pulled in, oblivious to any danger that might be lurking in the shadows.

When he wasn't sleeping, the *chowkidar* could be heard nervously pacing below our bedroom window, loudly clearing his throat and expectorating in a successful effort to keep me as awake as he was.

Determined to test his vigilance with irrefutable evidence, I set my alarm clock for 3:30



A.M. Tip-toeing downstairs in the dark, I brandished an old army bugle that I normally press into use only in late-night moments of waning parties and other festive occasions. I was determined to find out of what stuff the *chowkidar* is made.

Reveille is reveille in any man's army. The *chowkidar* leaped out of his slumber as if shot from a cannon, snapped his heels and fairly bruised his forehead with repeated salutes, excitedly shouting over and over again

the only English word I have heard him speak, "Duty! Duty! Duty, sahib!"

Whether my technique has lasting effectiveness or not remains to be seen, but it clearly is one that makes an impression. One of my journalistic colleagues, who is also afflicted with a somewhat *chowkidar*, only had to mention my pre-dawn serenade in his night watchman. The man has been a picture of alertness ever since. And my friend neither owns a bugle nor knows how to play one.

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Shopping: Nonsense Machines

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, 14 Sculptors Gallery
(tel: 964.877.50).
From April 17, "Encounters" new sculpture by Joan Fine.
***Museum of the City of New York**
(tel: 534.16.72).
To November: "British New York. 1664-1783."
***Pierpont Morgan Library**
(tel: 84.00.00).
To July 30: "Halbein and the Court of Henry VIII."
***Shepherd Gallery** (tel: 861.40.50).
From April 27: Pre-Raphaelite and Academic English 19th-century works.
***St. James' Gallery** (110 Greene Street).
To May 28: "Eight in the Eighties" new British paintings.
***Whitney Museum** (tel: 570.36.33).

TRAVEL

Choosing a Small Hotel in Paris: A Guide

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — Paris still offers some of the world's most charming little hotels. Many are narrow, four-story affairs full of history and legend and sprays of flowers, run by a fiercely proud owner dedicated to his or her life to restoring and redecorating the establishment, welcoming the assortment of international travelers who pass through the city.

Travelers board their carefully combed and hard-earned "black book" of small hotels and share the list with only the most-deserving friends. When a friend has discovered that her preferred hotel is included in this article, she quickly checks a letter revealing an acquaintance's favorite. "Why should others be total exposure?" she wrote, a bit vexed.

Small hotels manage a loyalty usually of for football teams and next of kin. The almost all Paris hotels, most of them booked year round. It's no surprise: travelers fed up with hotel modernism and a touch of home when they travel, and what many small hotels offer, even if each of home translates as well-worn and there.

My small hotels lack the amenities of establishments — quick room service, an excellent restaurant, a concierge to book a seat at the Opéra — but most make up for it in ways. Because the hotels are small and fewer services, the staff usually has more to attend to a guest's personal needs, such as facing advice on restaurants, nearby shops and galleries. Even if the person at the front isn't the proprietor, he will have the small business's pride and will offer visitors a city, personal view of the city and the neighborhood, a service one may not find in hotels.

What follows are sketches of 25 small hotels, listed for a variety of reasons from the history of small establishments in Paris. Each is something special in the way of decor, location, individuality and price. Some need a bit of paint, most have unbecomingly small stairs, and some lack a doorman to handle guests. Before you contemplate staying in also bear in mind that learning to love French decor can be much like learning to love French. It requires patience and a lot of time, and in the end you may not succeed.

In selection of hotels, grouped by neighborhood, is not meant to be exhaustive, but to give a few spots that might make a stay in Paris more memorable. Rates for a stay of one night vary from a low of 140 francs — under — (at the rather toasty-turvy but cozy Emerald across the street from Notre Dame) to a high of 1,850 francs (for a suite at Hotel, an elegant establishment on the Left Bank). Unless otherwise noted, the rates given indicate the range between a room for one person and a suite for two or more and include tax, service and breakfast. Remember reservations are almost always necessary.

The Right Bank

Legation's Garden, 6 Rue Pierre Demours, 75007 (tel: 754.07.20), 41 rooms. This large, active house on an active, though relatively quiet street not far from the Arc de Triomphe was built by Napoleon III for his son's physician. The hotel is in the process being renovated, and the spacious, newly created rooms have a wonderfully honeyed with large marble fireplaces, lots of intricate plasterwork, chandeliers and huge mirrors. Particularly pleasant in the summer, for many overlook a large, flowered terrace garden. No. 1, on the main floor facing the garden, has a certain appeal with its crisp, classically white decor. One of the few small hotels to offer room service for such things as sandwiches and quiche, and concierge service booking theaters, restaurants and private cars. Rate: 300 francs to 470 francs plus 21 francs a person for breakfast. American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard, Visa. Reserve days to two weeks in advance.

Essence des Bois, 16 Rue Chaligny, Paris 16 (tel: 500.50.59), 20 rooms. Also an old Napoleon III mansion with a tiny front garden and a beautiful, park-like garden in the rear. The house is a bit overbearing, with glistening prints in patterns, but the hotel offers calm and tranquility just blocks from L'Esplanade — now

officially called Place Charles de Gaulle. Rate: 620 francs to 950 francs. No credit cards. Reserve one to two months in advance.

Alexandre, 102 Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris 16 (tel: 553.64.65), 62 rooms. This pleasant hotel is just a few minutes from Place Victor Hugo on one of the city's most fashionable streets — an avenue leading off the Arc de Triomphe. The hotel's rooms and baths are larger than average and tastefully decorated. No. 122 is particularly nice, in shades of pink and brown, with a huge closet and an enormous pink marble bathroom. Rate: 490 francs for two. No credit cards. Reserve at least three weeks in advance.

Raphael, 17 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16 (tel: 502.16.00), 87 rooms. A grand and elegant hotel with enormous rooms that make you feel as though you're hidden away in a very private mansion. Halls and many rooms are lined with dark, polished wood paneling. Many rooms have stone fireplaces, walk-in closets and huge bathrooms. No. 7 on the main floor has Oriental rugs, a little sitting area and wood-paneled walls. Rate: from 448 francs for singles off-season (April to June, September and October), American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard, Visa. Reserve several weeks in advance.

La Pérouse, 40 Rue La Pérouse, Paris 16 (tel: 500.83.47), 11 rooms, 25 suites. This is a luxury hotel, offering more services than most

small establishments. There's a tiny, pleasant restaurant and bar and meeting rooms for conferences or meals. The hotel, built of stone around the turn of the century, was renovated in 1979. Rooms tend to have a bit of that chain-hotel look, but if it's size that you are after, this is the place. The suites are enormous, with all the big hotel amenities, and immaculately clean. No. 63, one of the smaller rooms in the eaves, has a balcony just big enough to step out onto and a view of the Eiffel Tower. Rate: 720 francs to 1,975 francs plus 32 francs a person for breakfast. American Express, Diners Club, MasterCard, Visa. Reserve at least 10 days in advance.

Atala, 10 Rue Chateaubriand, Paris 8 (tel: 562.01.62), 50 rooms. The huge garden in back is superb, but the rooms lack charm and attention. For a spectacular view, ask for No. 82 with its large though cluttered balcony and panorama of the city. Rate: 360 francs to 480 francs plus 23 francs a person for breakfast. American Express, Diners Club. Reserve at least 10 days in advance.

Residence Lord Byron, 5 Rue Chateaubriand, Paris 8 (tel: 359.89.98), 26 rooms. A calm, popular hotel off the Champs-Élysées, with a terraced garden and tastefully decorated rooms, particularly Nos. 2 and 4. Two main-floor rooms in back look out onto the garden. Rate: 286 francs to 500 francs plus 18 francs a

person for breakfast. No credit cards. Reserve two to three weeks in advance.

West End, 7 Rue Clément-Marot, Paris 8 (tel: 720.30.78), 60 rooms. A friendly, small, moderately priced hotel in an elegant quarter, full of great shops and little restaurants. Highly recommended for single women: the front desk keeps a careful, concerned eye on who's coming and going. Rate: from 328 francs for a single to 500 francs for a triple. American Express.

La Trémouille, 14 Rue La Trémouille, Paris 8 (tel: 723.34.20), 104 rooms. A grand hotel with a lovely entry and sitting room and an intimate, luxurious feeling. Friendly staff, sparkling clean, calm, elegant decor, enormous bathrooms with live greenery. Air-conditioned. Recommended: No. 303, on the corner with a little balcony and three large French windows overlooking the street, and No. 312, an elegant, large suite with a chandelier, Oriental rugs and coquettish, fabric-covered walls. Guests may sign for meals at the nearby Relais-Plaza, and the charge will be added to their hotel bill. Rate: 800 francs to 850 francs plus 35 francs a person for breakfast. American Express, Diners Club, Visa.

Roblin, 6 Rue Chauveau-Lagarde, Paris 8 (tel: 265.57.00), 70 rooms. The place to stay if you'll spend a lot of time at such food shops as Fauchon and Hédiard on Place de la Ma-

deleine or if you plan several nights at the Opéra, a five-minute walk away. Rooms are large, with an elegant French air. No. 3, facing the Madeleine, is enormous with a large sitting area, pink faïence spreads and a large marble fireplace. Rates: 325 francs to 420 francs. Reserve two weeks in advance. American Express, Diners Club.

The Left Bank

Solférino, 91 Rue de Lille, Paris 7 (tel: 705.85.54), 34 rooms. This is the cozy — and just slightly threadbare — sort of place that's nice to come home to after a long day's touring. Oriental rugs are scattered about; rooms are decorated with floral-patterned wallpaper, and Rue de Lille, one of the quieter Left Bank streets, lends a restful air. Rooms are tiny but reasonably priced, and there's a plant-filled breakfast and sitting room. No. 14 is especially prettily decorated in warm shades of blue. Rate: 224 francs to 208 francs. No credit cards. Reserve at least three weeks in advance.

Lenox, 9 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7 (tel: 296.10.95), 34 rooms. A calm and tasteful jewel, one of the few little hotels with crisp, contemporary decor. Renovated in 1976, it is popular with the fashion world and has a pretty little corner bar. Warm shades of gray and blue prevail, and there are several delightful rooms. Try No. 54, an attic duplex with a tiny daylight and small balcony. Rate: 220 francs to 250 francs plus 18 francs a person for breakfast. Visa. Reserve at least 10 days in advance.

Angleterre, 44 Rue Jacob, Paris 6 (tel: 260.34.72), 31 rooms. A classic small hotel. The rooms offer little in the way of charm, but the narrow, picturesque garden is appealing in summer, and there's a grand piano in the salon. Nearby is Le Petit Saint-Benoît, one of the neighborhood's best bistros. Rate: From 240 francs to 380 francs plus 20 francs a person for breakfast. No credit cards. Reserve two weeks to a month in advance.

Saint-Germain-des-Près, 36 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 6 (tel: 326.00.19), 30 rooms. This may not be the quietest hotel in Paris, but its location, just behind the Café des Deux Magots, couldn't be more central. The staff is friendly and the owner has taken great pains to restore the tiny 17th-century building. No. 36, all in blue with antique armchairs and exposed beams, is pleasant, as is No. 45. A little greenhouse garden graces the breakfast room. Rate: 280 francs to 300 francs plus 21 francs a person for breakfast. No credit cards.

L'Hôtel, 13 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6 (tel: 325.27.22), 25 rooms. A delightful little hotel with giant sprays of fresh flowers, fabric-covered walls, antiques and marble baths. Just like home. The entrance is stunning, with a winding staircase, marble columns and stone floors. You can stay in the room where Oscar Wilde died or choose the room once occupied by Mistinguett, the Paris dance-hall star. Her room is an Art Deco dream, with the bed set on a pedestal and mirrors everywhere. Rate: From 650 francs for one or two to 1,850 francs for a suite for up to five guests plus 47 francs a person for breakfast. Reserve several months in advance.

Ferrand, 92 Rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6 (tel: 222.97.40), 42 rooms. This sober little hotel on an active, though quiet, residential street is popular with international businessmen. The blue-and-brown decor is basic but comfortable. Rooms look out at the sculptured facade of the Musée Hubert across the street. The view from No. 43 is particularly good. The hotel has a lovely, winding wood staircase and a quiet lounge for small, informal meetings. Down the street at No. 86 is Belusa, a cozy little tea shop where a collection of antiques such as teapots and cups and saucers is for sale. Rate: 260 francs to 290 francs plus 20 francs a person for breakfast. No credit cards. Reserve at least 10 days in advance.

Abbaye Saint-Germain, 10 Rue Cassette, Paris 6 (tel: 544.38.11), 45 rooms. This is a gem, oozing with charm, good taste, greenery and calm. The establishment, also known as Hôtel de l'Abbaye, occupies an 18th-century convent and has a large, pleasantly decorated lobby. Ask for Nos. 2 or 3 on the main floor. They look out onto a terraced courtyard with a flower garden. Rooms are homey and elegant with

matching wallpaper and drapes, and all have marble baths. Rate: 370 francs to 420 francs. No credit cards.

Esmeralda, 4 Rue Saint-Julien-le-Pauvre, Paris 5 (tel: 354.19.20), 19 rooms. This hotel is in a class by itself and has a loyal following from the theatrical crowd. Rooms are dim and rather dingy, but they have a particular charm and cozy clutter, and several offer a narrow view of Notre Dame and a direct view of the little park of Saint-Julien-le-Pauvre. The Esmeralda has a sauna, and there are three closet-size rooms that go for an unbelievable 140 francs a night. Rate: 140 francs to 200 francs plus 17 francs a person for breakfast. No credit cards. Reserve at least two weeks in advance.

Colbert, 7 Rue de l'Hôtel Colbert, Paris 5 (tel: 325.85.65), 40 rooms. If it's a view of Notre Dame you're after, this hotel has it. Unfortunately, the decor is a bit dingy and characterless, and the place is mildly musty. But No. 41 — a little studio with a sitting room and especially good view — can take your mind off the negatives. The hotel is convenient for Left Bank shopping and just a few blocks from President François Mitterrand's apartment on Rue de Bièvre, so you are well guarded. Rate: 330 francs to 406 francs plus 18 francs a person for breakfast. American Express. Reserve at least two weeks in advance.

Ile Saint-Louis

Deux Des, 59 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4 (tel: 326.13.35), 17 rooms. A superb entrance hall with lots of flowers and greenery. Rooms are small, but there's a popular downstairs bar with a warming, open fire. Rate: 265 francs to 315 francs plus 21 francs a person for breakfast. No credit cards. Reserve at least a month in advance.

Latéol, 65 Rue St-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4 (tel: 326.23.52), 25 rooms. A gracious, well-appointed hotel, centrally located on the Ile Saint-Louis. Small rooms, exposed beams and a friendly staff. Rate: 315 francs plus 21 francs a person for breakfast. No credit cards. Reserve at least a month in advance.

The Marais

Saint Merry, 78 Rue de la Verrerie, Paris 4 (tel: 278.14.15), 13 rooms. This is unquestionably the most bizarre hotel in Paris. It not only backs onto the Gothic church of Saint Merry but is also part of it. A flying buttress from the church edges into Room No. 9, forming a rather formidable canopy for the large, Gothic bed. Rooms are decorated with church pews (used as benches), Gothic chairs, Oriental rugs, highly varnished armchairs and dark, demonic oil portraits. One of the hotel's closets used to be a confessional, and a communion rail has been reincarnated as a banister. Certainly a curiosity for anyone who has tired of hotel modernism. Rate: 180 francs to 250 francs plus 16 francs a person for breakfast. No credit cards or elevator. Reserve at least two weeks in advance.

Vieux Marais, 8 Rue du Pâtre, Paris 4 (tel: 278.47.22), 30 rooms. A friendly, unpretentious little hotel. Rooms are decorated in pink-and-blue floral patterns, and there's a bright, pleasant breakfast room. Rate: 160 francs to 250 francs plus 15 francs a person for breakfast. No credit cards. Reserve at least two weeks in advance.

Brettonerie, 22 Rue Sainte-Croix-de-la-Bretonnerie, Paris 4 (tel: 887.77.63), 32 rooms. A classic establishment, near the Pompidou Center. A restored 17th-century town house with exposed beams, tasteful decor and tranquility. No. 1 is a duplex, warmly decorated in blue and brown with a first-floor sitting room and an upstairs bedroom. Rate: 200 francs to 255 francs plus 15 francs a person for breakfast. American Express, MasterCard. Reserve at least three weeks in advance.

Place des Vosges, 12 Rue de Birague, Paris 4 (tel: 272.60.46), 16 rooms. Besides its reasonable price, the best thing about this tiny, rather characterless hotel is its location, just steps from the 16th-century Place des Vosges, one of the most chic spots in Paris, with many boutiques carrying the latest fashions nearby. Rate: 144 francs to 183 francs plus 17 francs a person for breakfast. Diners Club, Visa. Reserve 10 days to two weeks in advance.

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Luther Castle Open Again in East Germany

by Paul Bolding

EISENACH, East Germany — Most of the one million visitors expected at the Wartburg Castle this year will look for the stain where Martin Luther is said to have thrown a pot of ink at the devil. None will find it.

Historians believe the myth arose — 150 years after the death of Luther in 1546 — on his statement that while at Wartburg he "fought the devil with ink."

Even Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, asked about the stain when he toured the site last week, as it reopened following extensive restoration.

On May 4, East Germany's dominant Evangelical (Protestant) Church will start celebrating a year's 500th anniversary of Luther's birth with a ceremony and an ecumenical service in the castle chapel. May 4 is the anniversary of Luther's arrival at Wartburg in 1521. He hid here for a year after refusing to recant his religious convictions before the Diet of Worms as demanded by emperor Charles V.

Earlier, in 1517, he provided the catalyst for the Reformation and the birth of Protestantism with his 95 theses against the Roman Catholic Church's sale of indulgences, which he pinned to a church door in Wittenberg.

While at the castle, Luther translated the New Testament from Greek into German, a work not only important in the Reformation, because it enabled many people to read Scripture for the first time, but also a major influence on the German language.

The room where he worked is one of many now open at the castle following a 9-million mark (\$7 million) restoration by East Germany, a cost it hopes partly to cover by attracting overseas visitors.

The sober room, sparsely furnished, is said to show the simple, lonely surroundings in which Luther spent a year with his books. The castle itself towers 400 meters (1,300 feet) on a rocky plateau over the picturesque town of Eisenach, birthplace of Johann Sebastian Bach.

Founded, according to legend, in 1067 by Count Ludwig, it has been linked with many phases of German history. Richard Wagner came here in 1842 and made a medieval singing battle between minstrels at the castle the backdrop to his opera "Tannhäuser." The writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe stayed here many times.

More precisely, the castle has given its name to the Wartburg era, one of East Germany's best-known eras, which is made in an Eisenach factory.

The rambling castle has undergone two previous restorations, the latest continuing piecemeal since soon after World War II. Walls have been damp-proofed, balconies preserved and beams posed, as they originally were. Cellar rooms of the palace, the main castle building, are being renovated for the first time.

Much of the castle is not, however, as Luther knew it, rooms having been added and redecorated in the 1800s.

The magnificent main room of the palace dates from about 1190 but its decoration, including a gold-paneled ceiling, gilt designs and Latin inscriptions, dates from the 19th century.

The room where St. Elizabeth is thought to have lived in the 12th century after she chose poverty and the sick, is adorned now with glistening glass mosaic patterns added to the walls and ceiling.

The early 20th century.

And the castle also now houses a museum of its history. Many of the museum's printed and handwritten works, textiles, furniture and paintings have been newly conserved or added to the collection.

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At the Pilgrims' Shrine of Santiago

by R.W. Apple Jr.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, Spain — During the 1960s and 1970s, I spent a lot of time exploring the medieval churches and cathedrals of central and southern France, and I soon came to expect to find, in some corner or other, a sculptured relief of a scallop shell, the symbol of St. James the Apostle.

The shells were there, a bit of reading revealed, because the buildings had served in the 11th and 12th centuries as hostels for the million or more pilgrims who each year walked from France or from Britain, Germany and Scandinavia — to the great shrine at Santiago de Compostela in northwestern Spain, where the saint's bones were said to have been unearthed in the ninth century.

They were a kind of pilgrim's uniform of cape, sandals and broad-brimmed hat festooned with scallop shells; they carried staffs with gourds attached to hold water, sometimes spending a year en route, living in fear of robbers and brigands.

For a time, the greatest Christian shrines in the world were Rome, Jerusalem and Santiago, which means St. James in Spanish. Not by chance did Pope John Paul II choose this venerable meeting-place at the edge of the continent to appeal last year to "Old Europe" to "find yourself, be yourself, discover your origins."

It is still possible to follow the route from one of the main gathering points in France, such as the Tour Saint-Jacques in Paris, near the Place du Châtelet (Saint Jacques is the apostle's name in French; members of the great pilgrimages survive not only in the name of the tower but also in the French name for scallops, which are called *coquilles Saint-Jacques*).

The Way of St. James, as the route is called, divides and reunites several times as it winds from northern France to the southwest, passing Autun and Cluny, Souillac and Conques. It crosses the Pyrenees at Somport or at Roncesvalles in Spain, where in 778 the Basques massacred the rear guard of Charlemagne's army under Roland — an episode glorified in France's first epic poem. Then the way leads across northern Spain, through one of the most

glorious treasure houses of Romanesque architecture, toward Galicia. All along the Spanish part of the route, the direction signs, each decorated with a scallop shell, give the distance to Santiago for modern pilgrims.

For one reason and another, I had never made it to Santiago, despite good intentions. But last summer I happened across a pair of newspaper articles that goaded me into action. One, in a French newspaper, reported that 1982 would be an *anno santo*, a holy year, because St. James's Day, July 25, fell on a Sunday. This, the piece said, happened only once every 4 to 11 years, or some such thing, and would bring tens of thousands to the city. The other article, a profile of Sir Sachverell Sitwell, the writer and esthete, in The Times of London, quoted him as saying that "there is nothing finer in Europe than Santiago de Compostela," including Venice and Florence.

Not even Sir Sachverell's enthusiasm prepared my wife and me for the spectacle that greeted us as we drove into the center of the city at midnight, 48 hours before the big day, after an exhausting if exhilarating journey over barely adequate roads. We had babbled excitedly after visits to the monastery at Silos, the Romanesque church at Frómista, the Royal Pantheon and the tiny Mozarabic church at León, and the pre-Romanesque buildings on a grassy hillside above Oviedo, but we were stunned into unwonted silence by Santiago de Compostela.

The center of the city is a vast square, the Plaza de España, which is longer than a football field. Because we had been lucky enough to get a room at the Hostal de los Reyes Católicos, built from 1501 to 1511 by Ferdinand and Isabella and now a sumptuous hotel, we were permitted to drive right into the square and park. As we got out of the car, we could hear young voices somewhere nearby singing hymns; above us towered the softly floodlit Obradoiro facade of the cathedral, a baroque masterpiece by Fernando Casas y Novoa, built in 1750 to protect the 12th-century west front.

The light dramatized the already dramatic — the swirls and curves of the ornamentation, the slender towers, the quadruple flight of recumbent steps leading up to the door. Splendid buildings, 300, 400, 500 years old, stood on other sides of the plaza. George Henry Bor-

row, the 19th-century British traveler, had got it exactly right when he said Santiago was a place "in every respect calculated to excite awe and admiration."

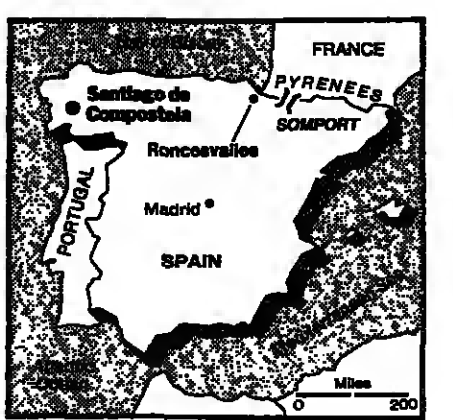
The cathedral is, of course, the focal point of the celebration, which takes place every year, although not ordinarily on quite the scale of the holy years. Pilgrims still begin their visit by approaching the Door of Glory, a 12th-century work by a carver known only as Master Mateo, which ranks as one of the half-dozen greatest pieces of Romanesque sculpture.

It remains much as it was 800 years ago, a vast composition of three portals opening into the cathedral, embellished with thousands upon thousands of portraits in stone. The eye travels at once to the central opening, which is bisected by a pillar bearing a statue of St. James, gazing with the utmost serenity at some far point, and crowned by a tympanum showing Christ the King engulfed by angels.

Millions of the faithful, touching the pillar to give thanks for safe arrival, have worn and polished the stone. One passes down the austere nave to the richly ornamented sanctuary, which seems intolerably gaudy after the serene simplicity of the Door of Glory and the exuberant equilibrium of the facade, to kiss the cloak draped over a 13th-century statue of the saint. Silver and precious stones, incredibly elaborate carving — and yet none of the spirituality, for me at least, resides in the smallest and least of Master Mateo's details.

The Saturday of the holy year I was there, bands played (Wagner, of all things!) in the streets that feed into the main square, and in the Plaza de la Quintana, outside the beautifully carved Goldsmiths' Door on the south side of the cathedral, strong men danced while carrying on their shoulders gaily colored papier-mâché beads as much as 12 feet tall. They were accompanied by Galician bagpipes, whose wail is a bit less plaintive than the sound one hears in Scotland.

Then, on Saturday night, the king and queen of Spain appeared on a balcony above the magnificent doorway of the hostel to the church of the crowd filling the plaza. The king lit a rocket that whizzed along a wire above the crowd and ignited fireworks attached to scaffolding standing in front of, and



The New York Times

in the shape of the Obradoiro facade. Fully 35 minutes of spectacular aerial and terrestrial pyrotechnic display followed — a giddy prelude to the solemnity of Sunday.

The other hours or days of a visit to Santiago can be spent wandering through the ancient streets, admiring the old buildings lifted with the foliage that is encouraged by the damp Galician air, or shopping for lace, wicker baskets or gold and silver trinkets in the dozens of tiny shops.

There is good eating plenty, thanks to the proximity of the sea, at less than ruinous prices. The leading places are Vilas (Rosalia de Castro 88, tel: 59.10.00), Don Gaiferos (Rua Nova 23, tel: 58.38.94) and Chiton (Rua Nova 40, tel: 58.53.54). I am particularly fond of Chiton, a gaily decorated establishment with an airy walled garden.

With the possible exception of the San Marcos in León, a converted 16th-century monastery with its own museum, I think the Hostal de los Reyes Católicos is the most sumptuous hotel in Spain. Rooms cost from 4,000 pesetas (about \$30) for a rather cramped double to about 10,000 pesetas for large rooms furnished in considerable style. Simpler accommodations are available at the Peregrino, the Compostela and the Mexico. In any case, reserve early, especially if you are going to the summer.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

An American MIT?

President Ronald Reagan's proposal for a new Department of Trade is not a very useful gesture. Moving the lines around on the organization chart will not help much as long as there is no clear agreement on trade policy.

Mr. Reagan's rather tepid endorsement of the reorganization is a concession to those within the administration — for whom the Commerce Department is the spokesman — who want the government to defend and promote American products more actively in an unfriendly world. But Mr. Reagan is by no means ready to reject the economists' counterargument. They hold that the United States' trade troubles are chiefly the result of the dollar's very high exchange rate.

That case is currently being made forcefully by Martin Feldstein, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers. The high exchange rate is the result of high interest rates, he points out, and the high interest rates in turn are the result of the very large federal budget deficits in prospect for the years ahead. To do something really useful for American exports, and for the American industries that compete with imports, he concludes, one must attack those budget deficits.

Mr. Feldstein is absolutely right. A lot of the anxiety about alleged industrial decline and loss of competitiveness would vanish

quickly if interest rates were to drop back into the normal range. But to say that Mr. Feldstein is right does not completely settle the issue. The Commerce Department has been arguing that in one crucial area — the high-technology industries — exchange rates make less difference, because governments provide powerful assistance. The proposed Trade Department would be the vehicle for focusing support for U.S. export industries.

The model is clearly Japan's formidable MITI, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Mr. Reagan is asking Congress to lay the foundation for an American MITI. The new Department of Trade would be the present Commerce Department, stripped of some unexciting functions but taking over the functions of the White House trade office.

Abolishing the White House trade office, and transferring its responsibilities to a renovated Commerce Department, would certainly have one immediate effect. Instead of serving the president's very broad constituency, the trade negotiators would find themselves working for the Commerce Department's narrower one, mainly the trade associations and some of the manufacturing companies. That would not necessarily elevate the quality of American trade policy. Nor would it move policy toward Mr. Reagan's ideal of open markets.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Secrets and Leaks

As most people concerned about guarding government secrets discover, the trouble is there are too many of them. They pile up so fast they spill over, leak out, indeed, have to be routinely poured out with every official transaction. But this fact of Washington life eludes an administration team now studying the question. It dreams about a law that would make it a crime to divulge any information classified as secret.

Congress has never entertained that fantasy, and there is no reason to start now. The Interdepartmental Group on Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Information has done enough damage by misleading President Ronald Reagan into an absurdly broad censorship regime for the speeches and writings of present and former government employees.

The advocates of prosecution have not cited any grave cases of damage to the national security to justify their alarm, that, apparently, would be telling a secret, Mr. Reagan, like all presidents, has several times had it up to his keister with leaks from his inner circle, but surely it is not his closest aides who are being nominated for jail.

Laymen, even judges, are understandably confused by this recurring debate. When they hear "secret," they think of weapons blueprints or military codes; they cannot believe anyone would divulge such secrets except for sinister purposes.

But truly secret secrets are relatively few, and many are in fact securely protected by the espionage laws. What is now under discussion are the mountains of papers — practically all papers produced or received by the Departments of State and Defense — that are classified for reasons of administrative, political or diplomatic convenience.

Hundreds of people are rubber-stamping classifications onto routine reports from embassies, legislative lobbying plans, even press

clippings and appointment calendars. These classifications, if valid, are rarely valid for more than a few days or weeks. But no one bothers or dares to declassify — except as officials begin to speak with other departments or governments or try to sell their policies to Congress and the press. Hardly any activity in the government's interest is possible without the routine disclosure of these "secrets."

Even then, most important confidences are in fact kept as long as any conceivable national interest requires.

But when discretion fails and some secret is let out — like the omelette the other day that Venezuela has trained some Salvadoran troops — the offenders are usually high officials who have gone a notch too far too soon on some urgent, deliberate bit of business or propaganda. Jail bait?

Government is well-equipped to punish, dismiss and stigmatize real violators of national security. But government harbors many motives for secrecy that have nothing to do with security. Individuals and departments routinely seek to protect themselves from embarrassment and scrutiny; too often, they are not only uninterested in public debate but actively working to prevent it.

The uneasy tension between those who thus secrete information and those who ferret it out has worked amazingly well for many decades. To upset the balance and chill public discussion with a criminal law is more than mischievous; it threatens the high national interest in informed discussion.

A law would never, in any case, yield more than selective prosecution of some hapless underlings. And as every presidential memoir testifies, the leaks that bring on these trepidations almost always occur at the loftiest levels. They are sometimes deplorable, but they are rarely criminal.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Nicaragua's 'Moral' Role

Through the smoke screen of prevarication and evasion surrounding the deaths of the Salvadoran partisan leaders in Nicaragua, two things emerge clearly. First, the headquarters of the main Salvadoran guerrilla movement is in Nicaragua, as Washington has long been asserting. And second, a deadly blood-fest is in progress among its various factions. And all this is in a country that has constantly protested that its support for the Salvadoran insurgents was purely "moral."

—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

On East-West Trade

Last year's summit meeting at Versailles was bedeviled by the trans-Atlantic dispute over the Siberian gas pipeline. Now there seems a growing danger that next month's summit at Williamsburg might be clouded by another trans-Atlantic argument over different aspects of East-West trade. If this happens it will be damaging to the Atlantic Alliance, which is already being tested over the missile issue.

The Reagan administration is proposing to negotiate a long-term grain agreement with the Soviet Union at the same time it is asking Congress to amend the Export Administration Act — the legislation that was used last year as the instrument for imposing sanctions over the

pipeline — in such a way as to extend the control of United States law over American subsidiaries abroad.

A common alliance position is badly needed. It will be achieved only if both Europe and the United States take greater account of attitudes and interests on the other side of the Atlantic.

—The Times (London).

The Portuguese Election

The Socialists have scored highest in Portugal's tenth exercise in democracy since the April revolution in 1974. The task before Mario Soares, the resurgent Socialist, is unenviable. He lacks the majority needed to govern alone. The Socialists, too extremists, need the Social Democrats, who are a mixture of left, center and right. But neither of the parties likes the other.

Many Social Democrats think their role should only be in opposition. This could be a recipe for paralysis and confusion highly dangerous to Portugal's new democracy. Heavy indebtedness and a growing external deficit make it essential that a strong new government be formed quickly. Hair-splitting negotiations are an unaffordable luxury. But despite evident shortcomings, the evolution out of post-revolutionary chaos is encouraging.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Uproar Over Race

NEW YORK — A banquet given by the Cosmopolitan Society at Peck's Restaurant in Fulton Street is the talk of the country today. The society contains white men and women and Negroes of both sexes, and the meeting was in advocacy of social equality. All the white women present, except three, were seated between Negro men. The Rev. Madison C. Peters, who had intended to speak at the banquet, left the room immediately on seeing the seating arrangements. Miss Mary Ovington, daughter of a wealthy merchant, advocated intermarriage as a solution of the race problem. Mr. Oswald G. Villard, the grandson of the abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, called the spirit of caste a dangerous thing.

1933: Farm Protest in Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa — Sporadic outbreaks throughout the farm belt against mortgage foreclosures reached a climax when Governor Clyde Herring of Iowa declared martial law in Plymouth County after a mob of 150 farmers dragged Circuit Judge Charles C. Bradley from the bench, manhandled the 60-year-old jurist and threatened to lynch him unless he refused to sign further foreclosure orders. Judge Bradley, who has been on the District Court bench for 15 years, said he would not prosecute members of the mob. Meanwhile, the possibility of the governor extending martial law to O'Brien County loomed when 600 farmers stoned a sheriff and 22 deputies until officials agreed to stop a foreclosure sale.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut

Earlier this month, the Reagan administration professed to welcome the third draft of the Roman Catholic bishops' statement on war and peace. The administration praised the bishops for abandoning their support of a nuclear freeze and for coming closer to the White House position on other issues. The bishops did no such thing.

The bishops' committee had never explicitly endorsed the freeze, though their second draft had been interpreted widely as doing so by virtue of its support for measures "to halt the testing, production and deployment of new strategic systems."

This phrase was changed in the third draft to this: "to curb the testing, production and deployment of new nuclear-weapons systems."

In crowing about the shift from "halt" to "curb," the administration neglected the second change — "strategic" to "nuclear" — which was intended to stress the range of the bishops' concerns.

Furthermore, in the words of Cardinal Joseph Bernardin and Archbishop John Roach, "As the second draft did not endorse a specific freeze proposal, so the third draft cannot and should not be used to oppose any specific proposal."

In any case, a majority of the bishops on the drafting committee are on record as favoring a freeze. And Archbishop Roach, as the president of the U.S. Catholic Conference, recently declared that the conference would have the authority to support a specific freeze proposal on Capitol Hill if the final version of the pastoral letter was approved by all the American bishops with either "halt" or "curb" as the operative verb. An explanation of how this word change came about appears to be in order.

In January, Cardinal Bernardin, Archbishop Roach and two other representatives of the American committee met in Rome for discussions with Vatican officials and European bishops. The American bishops were urged to exercise care in several

ways. They were asked to make clear the distinction between binding principles of the universal church and specific applications — like the freeze — about which people might, in good conscience, disagree. On the whole, the meetings were cordial, and the suggested changes basically were ones that Cardinal Bernardin had already addressed. But, in a subsequent meeting, the draft committee voted, with only one dissent, to keep "halt" as the key verb.

Then, in the middle of the committee's March 9 meeting, a memorandum arrived from Rome. The memo, which was prepared by Father Ian Schotte, secretary of the Pontifical Commission on Justice and Peace, was described as a summary of the January meeting. Its substance was much the same as had already been conveyed by Cardinal Bernardin, but its tone seemed more critical. Particularly troubling was an exhortation to "avoid questions of technical, political or any other nature that ultimately escape the competence of the ecclesiastical magisterium."

A cover letter indicated that the memo would be distributed to all the American bishops.

Cardinal Bernardin felt the committee was in fact in conformity with the urgings of Rome, but he worried that some observers might make mischievous use of a few passages in the memo. Accordingly, he decided (with Vatican permission) to distribute the memo to the American bishops himself, with his own cover note explaining the committee's conformity.

At the same time, it was essential to keep all members of the committee aboard. Thus, when one of the committee's five members expressed grave reservations about the word "halt," the committee reluctantly agreed to substitute "curb," a word often used in Vatican documents that are critical of the arms race.

In the latest draft, the bishops

By Bruce Russett

The writer, a professor of political science at Yale University, has been the principal consultant to the U.S. Catholic bishops in preparing their pastoral letter on war and peace.

have maintained, and in some ways have sharpened, their dramatic differences with official government policy. They advocate a "no-first-use" policy for nuclear weapons, in diametric opposition to U.S. policy for three decades. They support the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, which the Reagan administration has abandoned. And their skepticism about the administration's arms-control policy is unmistakable. "U.S. proposals for START and INF negotiations in Geneva are said to be designed to achieve deep cuts; our hope is that they will be pursued in a manner which will realize these goals." The START and INF talks

deal with, respectively, intercontinental and intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

Some of the bishops' strongest criticism is reserved for rejecting "planning for repeated nuclear strikes and counterstrikes, or 'prevailing' in nuclear war." While welcoming Reagan administration avowals that, "for moral, political, and military reasons, the United States does not target the Soviet civilian population as such," the bishops reject the argument that "honest effort to implement that intention by itself constitutes a 'moral policy' for the use of nuclear weapons."

They note that many military and

industrial targets are in heavily populated areas, so any substantial nuclear exchange would kill people "almost indistinguishably from what might occur if civilian centers had been deliberately and directly struck." And they express "profound skepticism" about the prospects for keeping any nuclear war limited.

This is not the sort of language that can be considered an accommodation to the administration. The bishops are thus summing up by the bishops: "Any claim by any government that it is pursuing a morally acceptable policy of deterrence must be scrutinized with the greatest care. We are prepared and eager to participate in our country in the ongoing debate on moral grounds."

Los Angeles Times.

...and Where They Went Wrong

By W.F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — In the early days of the French revolution, a relatively unknown French journalist sent a letter to Edmund Burke asking his opinion of events in Paris. The reply — Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France" — is a classic, widely read and quoted even today. Charles Kingsley, the British novelist and avowed papist-baiter, but one papist too many when, in the 1850s, he went after John Henry Newman. Cardinal Newman's reply — the "Apologia pro Via Sua" — wasted Kingsley and his arguments, and survives as a masterpiece.

So will it be in my judgment, what the philosopher and sociologist Michael Novak has done to the committee of Catholic bishops that has circulated drafts of a proposed pastoral letter, to be acted upon in May by the full congregation of American Catholic bishops, on the matter of nuclear deterrence. The bishops' idea is to condemn even an inventory of nuclear weapons. Mr. Novak's document, called "Moral Clarity in the Nuclear Age," is, in the judgment of this critic, the most important polemic published in this generation.

The Novak document, which undertakes to demonstrate why men of good will can with good conscience, and indeed ought to, support a nuclear deterrent policy, is sharply distinguished from the cited predecessors in tone. Burke achieved a high pitch of eloquent and thunderous disavowal as he examined the premises of the French Revolution and the behavior of its principals. Cardinal Newman was withering in his rejection of Kingsley and his arguments.

Michael Novak's approach is very different. His composition of the reasons why it is required of the United States to maintain a nuclear deterrent force is not calculated to offend. He is infinitely patient with the erring bishops, kindly in his approach, respectful of their authority.

But what he produced, after circulating early drafts to dozens of scholars, critics and friends, is a lucid, compelling document. Mr. Novak was acting, when he undertook to write the statement, as a Catholic layman. But the document is cogent for the Protestant or the Jew as well. There is nothing in it that would alienate an agnostic, or even an atheist.

A hint of the subtlety of the document's reasoning comes early. Mr. Novak makes the point that in every situation one must see the necessity, under circumstances, to resist by force of arms. In illustrating the plight of the pacifist, Mr. Novak leans directly on the great C.S. Lewis, who described why it is that pacifists should earnestly hope that they not succeed:

"Only liberal societies tolerate pacifists. In the liberal society, the number of pacifists will either be large enough to cripple the state as a beligerent, or not large enough to do anything. If it is large enough, then you have handed over the state which does tolerate pacifists to its totalitarian neighbor, who does not. Pacifism of this kind is taking the straight road to a world in which there will be

no pacifists." That would seem plain enough, yet its implications are incompletely appreciated.

The nuclear unilateralists rely on the argument that one cannot morally propose to use nuclear weapons, notwithstanding one's motives. Mr. Novak handles this question extensively. "It is clear," he writes, "that the complexities of nuclear deterrence change the meaning of 'intention' and 'threat' as these words are usually used in moral discourse. Those who intend to prevent the use of nuclear weapons by maintaining a system of deterrence in readiness for use do not intend to use such weapons, but only to deter their use."

Does that sound to you like sophistry? "That this is not mere rationalization is shown by the fact that several generations of nuclear weapons systems have become obsolete and been retired, without ever having been used." That would suggest that nuclear deterrents have indeed deterred nuclear war.

Mr. Novak reminds us that Japan had in 1945 achieved the capacity to strike with nuclear weapons against Sacramento and Portland, "one may doubt that President Truman would have ordered the flight of the Enola Gay."

In carrying a nuclear inventory for the purpose simultaneously of a) intending to use it so as b) not to use it, we are engaged in what only appears to be a paradox.

This should not be difficult to understand, though many of our priests and politicians seem to think it is. "In carrying a firearm, a policeman, a burglar and a murderer each has a different intention with respect to using the firearm. The policeman intends deterrence but not actual use unless governed by justice and the disciplines of his profession; the burglar intends only a threatening and conditioned use outside justice; the murderer intends not a conditional but a willful use."

Mr. Novak's document is also valuable because of its superb collection — and collation — of facts.

We all know of someone, either a private or a public figure, who has made a great moral point about his or her refusal to pay taxes for the purpose of "subsidizing nuclear armaments." Those who feel that this practice will leave them materially much better off are in for a disappointment. "Expenditures on the research and production of nuclear weapons by the United States since 1945 have been estimated to be less than \$400 billion, about \$12 billion per year. In fiscal year 1983, U.S. expenditures on nuclear weapons constitute 9 percent of the military budget, 2.9 percent of the entire federal budget, compared to 0.6 percent of GNP. Compared to conventional arms, nuclear arms are vastly less expensive."

This is not a moral argument in favor of maintaining or augmenting the nuclear arsenal.

But it is a sobering reminder of the cost of the alternative. In order to increase in Europe the conventional strength of NATO powers sufficient to equal the strength of the Warsaw pact, we would need to increase spending so dramatically as to interfere significantly with state welfare.

And so little by little, at the masterful hands of the author of this document, we reach moral, theoretical, geopolitical and factual conclusions. And these conclusions cause moral men to be grateful, pending its obsolescence, that we have The Bomb, the possession of which is the surest guarantee — the only guarantee — that it will never be used.

(The Novak statement, "Moral Clarity in the Nuclear Age," is available for \$1 from Catholicism in Crisis, P.O. Box 495, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, or National Review, 150 E. 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10016.)

Universal Press Syndicate.

Shouts and Whispers

'Just Another Discussion Piece'

WASHINGTON — To the best tradition of making a long story longer, the third draft of the Catholic bishops' pastoral letter is more than twice as long as the first draft and 50 percent wordier than the second. At 34,200 words, it is about 17 times longer than the Sermon on the Mount.

Times change, it is said. They do, but the passage of time between the second draft last November and the third draft to be debated May 2 and 3 in Chicago is small justification for the weaknesses that have turned the statement into what one dismayed bishop has called "just another discussion piece." He will offer 40 strengthening amendments.

The second draft criticized the MX missile program. The third draft does not. The second draft calls for a "halt" to the testing, production and deployment of new nukes. The third wants only a "curb."

Although much of the letter is valuable and strong, the pullbacks diminish its impact. If, as the draft states, "the arms race is one of the greatest curses on the human race," why not a statement that echoes the anger of the prophets rather than the analytical nuances of a seminar?

As disappointing as the third draft is, it needs to be remembered that it is not yet final. The five bishops who signed the current draft are merely offering it to the full body of nearly 300 bishops. There will be votes on amendments.

But the pastoral letter remains a whisper where a shout is needed.

—Colman McCarthy in The Washington Post.

The Democrats Are Squirreling

WASHINGTON — House Democrats are frustrated because, after more than a month of effort, they have not been able to pass their nuclear freeze resolution. They thought it would be easy: Last year the resolution lost by only two votes, and in the November election the Democrats gained 26 seats. Simple arithmetic suggested the freeze would pass easily.

But that is not what happened. Republicans and some hawkish Democrats have peppered the freeze advocates with questions about how their resolution would operate in practice, and the managers of the freeze resolution have not always had ready or consistent answers. Does the freeze allow modernization of weapons? Would it be undercut by calling for reduction of certain weapons?

Freeze advocates have been squirreling. They outdodge their opponents on the side and say their resolution is only symbolic. It takes effect only if the Russians agree to freeze too, they say under their breath, and since that's not going to happen anyway, why don't you just let it pass?

The Democrats are learning again the old lesson that responsibility carries burdens: What sounds good on the campaign trail may not work so well or so easily in the messiness of the real world.

—Michael Barone in The Washington Post.

World Recovery Demands That Industry, and People, Adjust

By Teuvo Lehti

GEX, France — The recent French austerity package is one of the most severe ever imposed in a Western industrialized nation, and, because of its travel restrictions and required loans to the state, probably the most severe in terms of psychological impact.

The handling of the franc's devaluation was of particular interest because it showed that European countries have become economic prisoners to one another's doings. And there was obvious irony in the fact that the French government, which came to power under the banner of change and renewal, ended up giving its population such a heavy dose of traditional economic medicine — a forced reduction in demand and money supply.

In the short run this was probably necessary, if only to re-establish the balance of economic relations with French trading partners, particularly within the European Community. But the French policies, if they succeed, should not divert attention from the accumulating evidence that the traditional emphasis on fiscal and monetary management is not sufficient, in the longer term, to put the world economy back on an even keel.

One need only consider the heavy cost, in terms of unemployment and related social ills, that the United States and Britain have paid for the "success" of their anti-inflationary policies. In West Germany, economic researchers say that for unemployment to be reduced below its current level, annual economic growth will have to be accelerated above 3 percent in real terms. And the Reagan administration is talking about reducing unemployment to 6.5 percent, but not before 1988.

Monetary and fiscal policies are

not an end in themselves, but merely means by which economic influences are transferred within the system. These tools will always be needed. But the merging topography of the world economic system suggests that if the Western countries, with their united economies, are to pull themselves out of the current economic morass and stay out of trouble, their economic policies must be rethought.

In today's interdependent world, the rich countries must make a conscious and planned shift toward a higher level of technology. Each country should take advantage of its resource base, traditions and particular national genius to specialize in what it does best.

This is probably a part of what President Francois Mitterrand had in mind when he tried unsuccessfully to force technology into the center of the Versailles summit last year. A few other governments, notably Japan, are also making a conscious effort to expand their research and development activities. But on the whole the efforts remain insufficient.

A corollary of the conscious technological upgrading of the economy is the need to adopt educational policies to provide managers and workers for the more advanced industries. This would help prevent a division of the society, as some observers forecast, into "computerized" and "non-computerized" people, separated by a wide gap in income levels.

There is evidence that even while the Western economies shift to a more advanced technical level, their populations are placing an ever-greater emphasis on the quality of life. In these emerging "softer societies," workers seem to feel that the

frontier days of rapid economic growth are over, and they want to begin enriching their personal lives.

A recent poll in Finland indicated that an astonishing 90 percent of the population over age 15 would be content if their living standard remained at its current level for the next 20 years, provided more attention was paid to the qualitative aspects of life.

These figures are supported by the emergence of the environmentalist, anti-nuclear Green movement in West Germany and other countries. And polls in countries where the Greens have not gained a foothold indicate that most voters would like existing parties to place a greater emphasis on environmental and quality-of-life concerns.

These technological and social changes will require new philosophies and policies on employment. While future increases in automation and computerization will create new demand for ancillary industries and services, continued gains in worker productivity are likely to hinder efforts to boost employment. At the same time, the increasing emphasis on quality of life suggests that the average worker will want more leisure time, and this may offset a portion of the productivity increases.

Of the unprecedented gains in worker productivity since the war, we have appropriated only a strikingly small proportion in the form of time for ourselves. Most of it has gone toward material goods and greater security. People in many countries now appear increasingly ready to change this. Labor unions, in their negotiating positions, are emphasizing shorter work weeks, longer holidays and part-time work.

All such changes will, of course, cost money. The portion of elderly people in the population is increasing, and with it the demands on public budgeting for pension benefits. School attendance may have to be lengthened. Research and development has to be expanded and intensified. Structural changes in manufacturing patterns have to be assisted.

The case with which changes can be put into effect will depend crucially on the extent to which a consensus prevails within the population, and among the main political parties and power groups, on the need for broad change. Levels of economic performance and social peace have been higher where a significant degree of consensus exists or has been deliberately fostered. New social contracts between labor, management and government can be developed.

In some extent the amount of pain involved in making these difficult changes — and the French example certainly bears this out — depends on the choices made by the leaders of each society.

The author is a freelance journalist who writes on international economic and development matters. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The 'Larger Meaning'

Regarding "When Humming Is Up Is Salutory" (IBT, March 31):

As a political scientist, I was interested to read the David Broder column pondering the "larger meaning" of the Gridiron Dinner sponsored by the U.S. National Press Club.

Gridiron, with its platform of self-mocking humor, Mr. Broder concludes, helps both the governed and those who govern to "keep it all in perspective."

The Philippines had a similar institution — a natural outgrowth of its tradition of a free press and its historical ties with the United States. The National Press Club in Manila sponsored Gridiron Night every February. Successive Philippine presidents joined Gridiron Night to be "roasted."

But Manila's Gridiron Night died when Ferdinand Marcos imposed

martial law in 1972 and muzzled the press on the thin excuse of saving democracy. Anyone who laughs at the Marcoses, especially at the First Lady, risks being arrested.

At least one National Press Club member, Primitivo Mijares, disappeared without a trace, after he testified before a U.S. congressional committee on abuses of the Marcos regime and wrote the book "Conjugal Dictatorship." What, I ask, is the "larger meaning" of this?

ANTHONY S. LIM, Singapore.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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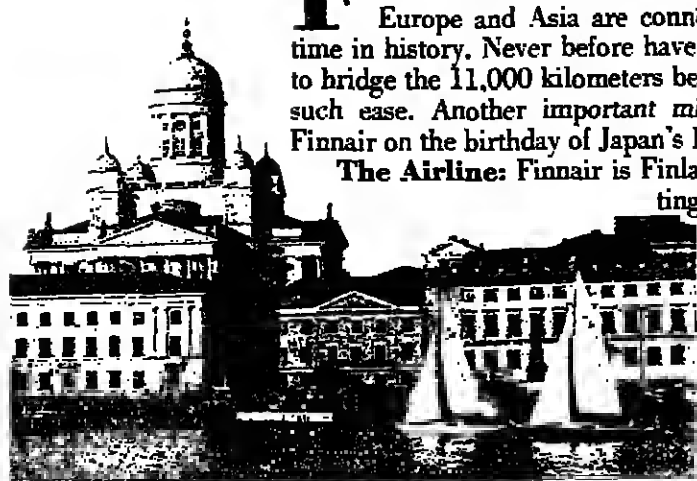
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The Aircraft: Finnair is flying its new Helsinki-Tokyo route utilizing the latest model DC-10-30ER aircraft, high performance, wide-bodies which have been luxuriously refitted for passenger comfort. In the

jet's First Class compartment, with its famous Chaine des Rotisseurs Service, 12 sleeperettes have been installed an enormous 1 1/2 meters apart so that passengers may recline the seat backs by 60°, stretch out in an almost completely horizontal position and snooze their way blissfully through as much of the 13-hour flight as they wish. Just behind the First Class compartment are at least 24 to 72 Executive Class seats, wide, comfortable, footrest-equipped, separated from the neighboring seat by a fold-down table top area to hold the wide selection of reading material, a hand of solitaire or the complimentary cocktails served during the flight. 163 comfortable Economy Class seats fill the rear of the aircraft with ample baggage storage space above and a clear view of the bright, theater-in-the-air, cinema screen on which films are shown during the flight.

The Schedule: The new Finnair route launched today is from Helsinki, directly over the North Pole, along the Bering Straits and thence direct to Tokyo. The Helsinki to Tokyo nonstop run is estimated to take 13 hours and 35 minutes; the return flight 13 hours and 5 minutes. The summer schedule:

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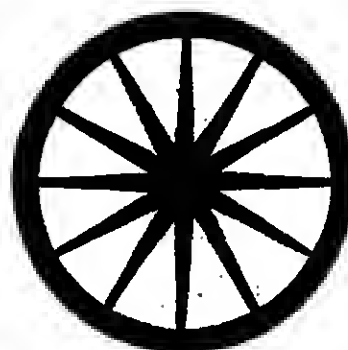
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Helsinki and Tokyo - Twin Gateways: Travellers have been visiting or leaving Helsinki - the "Gatherer of the Baltic" - since 1550 when King Vasa located this seaport at the mouth of the River Vantaa. Helsinki is a modern metropolis of half a million hardy Finns who take pleasure in showing visitors city's several colleges and universities, artifact-filled museums, opera and theater companies, symphony orchestra and ballet troupes.

Helsinki is a perfect stopover city; in a day you can take in most of her major touristic sights, enjoy some of her 240 tree-lined parks and still have enough time left over to shop in its fashionable boutiques along the Esplanade, play a round of summer golf until 10 in the evening, collapse into a relaxing sauna, and sample the finest nose mousse and other gastronomic delights.

Helsinki's Vantaa airport terminal is being enlarged and modernized to enhance its attractiveness and utility as a major gateway from Asia to Europe. The product-crammed duty-free shop is being enlarged to permit more goods to be displayed. Cargo handling storage facilities and a tax-free zone have been enlarged to handle the expected increase in East-West trade. Downtown, the Finnair-owned 465-room Inter-Continental Hotel has scheduled the building of an additional wing which will be completed in 1984.

The other terminus of Finnair's new Helsinki-Tokyo route - Narita - has been widely acclaimed as one of the jet age's most perfectly designed airfields. Located 60 km from downtown Tokyo, it is linked to Japan's capital by both express highways and a railroad which brings passengers to city center in just 30 minutes. Moving sidewalks carry passengers to and from their planes with ease and comfort. Downtown Tokyo is the most metropolitan and sophisticated capital in Asia. Modern skyscrapers and

car-filled highways attest to the throbbing modern beat of the city; yet, just yards away from the busiest intersections are the peace and quiet of the most-surrounded Imperial Palace. High-rise department stores are filled with shoppers until late in the evening, examining the luxury products from around the world on sale. Glittering neon cuts the darkness illuminating the expense account revellers on their round of fun.

On one hand Tokyo is traditional Japan, the ladies in their traditional *kimonos* and wooden sandals frequently spotted on their way to a family gathering. Yet the city is also as modern as the Twenty-first Century, with Japanese technology making breakthrough after breakthrough in electronics and motor car design. It's a city which inevitably attracts visiting executives anxious to increase the business they do with one of the world's most dynamic markets. And it's also the headquarters city of hundreds of firms whose sales executives are inevitably Europe-bound to improve and market the products and services Japan today sells to the world.

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Dow Jones Averages					Market Summary, April 28					NYSE Index				
Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Market	Volume	Value	NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Change	NYSE
30 Ind.	1218.7	1204.7	1210.5	+11.2	Market	1,154,000	\$15,400,000	NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Change	NYSE
30 Ind.	1218.7	1204.7	1210.5	+11.2	Market	1,154,000	\$15,400,000	NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Change	NYSE
30 Ind.	1218.7	1204.7	1210.5	+11.2	Market	1,154,000	\$15,400,000	NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Change	NYSE

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change

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March 1983

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High</										

COMPANY EARNINGS				
Revenue	Profit	EPS	Div.	Yld.
Revenue	Profit	EPS	Div.	Yld.

Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Prev.	Change
Continued from Page 14											
44	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
45	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
46	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
47	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
48	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
49	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
50	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
51	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
52	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
53	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
54	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
55	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
56	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
57	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
58	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
59	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
60	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
61	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
62	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
63	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
64	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
65	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
66	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
67	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
68	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
69	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
70	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
71	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
72	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
73	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
74	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
75	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
76	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
77	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
78	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
79	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
80	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
81	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
82	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
83	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
84	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
85	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
86	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
87	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
88	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
89	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
90	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
91	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
92	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
93	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
94	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
95	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
96	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
97	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
98	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
99	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0
100	47	46	Philips	0.75	12	22.00	47	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	0

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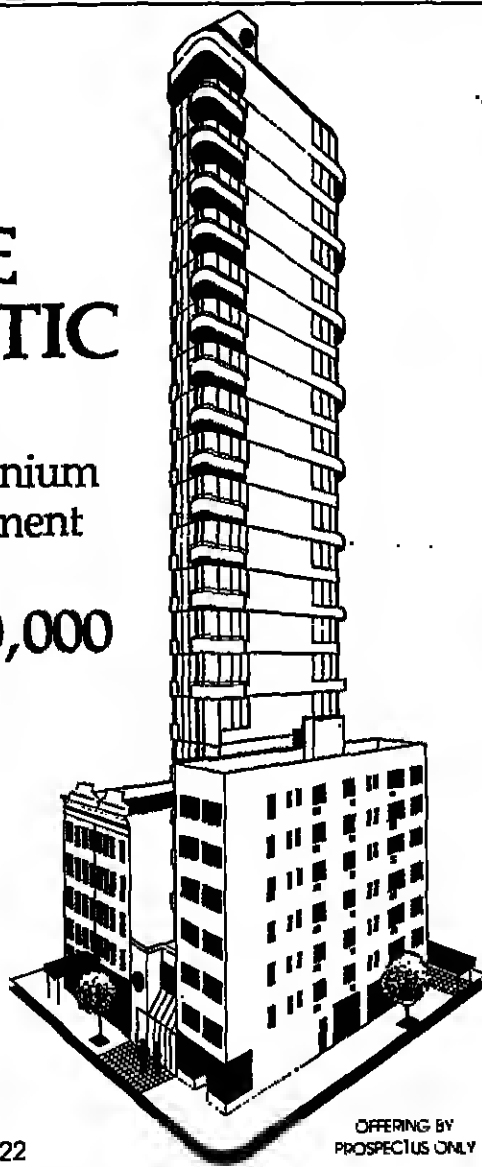
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Reagan Advisers Received Stock In a Firm Working on Laser Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

his conversations on the topic with Mr. Reagan and other administration officials, but he did say he had not mentioned Helionetics in those discussions. Dr. Teller praised the company's "forward-looking research" in the laser field, but declined to comment on his financial interests in Helionetics.

Mr. Katz said he had given stock and options to company advisers and directors, like Dr. Teller, to attract talented people and provide them with a piece of the company. Helionetics has nine directors who receive a minimum of \$4,000 a year in fees for their services. Small, closely held companies often give officers or directors equity in the company as an incentive, but it is unusual to see so many prominent people involved in such a small company.

In addition to lasers, Helionetics is involved in solar technology, power conversion equipment and oceanography.

When asked to explain the recent rise in the company's stock price, Mr. Katz said he was reluctant to comment in light of past problems he had had with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In 1977, the commission accused Mr. Katz and others of violating U.S. securities laws by paying undisclosed consulting fees and stock options to advisers and stipulating artificial demand in the stock of Helionetics, an X-ray company founded by Mr. Katz. He subsequently entered into a consent decree with the SEC, neither admitting nor denying the charges, but agreeing to an order permanently enjoining him from similar activities in the future.

Mr. Katz said he gave Dr. Teller 40,000 shares when the physicist became a Helionetics director in October 1980. The company was still private at that time so it is not possible to estimate the value of those shares, but in 1981, the first year the stock traded publicly, the price ranged from \$3 to \$5 a share.

Dr. Teller's holdings are disclosed in the company's public reports, although there is no mention that they were a gift. Dr. Teller's endorsements of Helionetics products have been cited in company promotions and advertisements. In at least one case, an advertisement in the March issue of *Over the Counter Review*, Dr. Teller's connection with the company is mentioned.

When Admiral Hayward became a director last September, he was given 10,000 shares worth \$5 a share and an option to purchase from Mr. Katz, at an undisclosed price, 60,000 additional shares; he has exercised this option to buy 30,000 shares, according to company filings with the SEC.

In addition to their stock gifts and directors' fees, Admiral Hayward and Dr. Teller have consulting agreements with the company that call for payments of \$1,000 a day, according to company filings.

Mr. Gray said his company, Gray & Co., represented Helionetics before the government and did public relations work for the company. In addition to the fees paid to his company by Helionetics, Mr. Gray has received gifts of stock, according to Mr. Katz and Mr. Gray.

Mr. Katz, who owns about one-third of Helionetics' 4.7 million common shares, said he had offered Mr. Simon an option to purchase 50,000 shares at \$7 a share, about one-third the current price. Mr. Simon is scheduled to join the company's board of directors next month and, according to Mr. Katz, lawyers are putting the final touches on the stock option agreement.



Edward Teller

Helionetics was formerly known as the Delta Electronic Control Corp. In 1979, it filed for protection under federal bankruptcy laws. In early 1980, the bankruptcy court approved a plan devised by Mr. Katz, who had not been involved with Delta, to reorganize the company. In return for personal loans and guarantees, he received 80 percent of the company's stock.

In the last three years the company has derived about 70 percent of its business from contracts with the departments of Defense and Energy. Under one Defense Department contract, according to

Mr. Katz, Helionetics provides the power supplies for Pershing-2 missiles, which are scheduled to be deployed in Europe in December.

Helionetics' laser technology includes a high-powered ultraviolet laser that can be used in space-based weapons and communications and in high-speed integrated circuits, according to Jeffrey I. Levatter, president of the company's laser division.

"We definitely have technology that fits within the realm of the president's guidelines," Mr. Levatter said, adding that actual financing will depend on "lots of politics."

Teamsters' New Leader Seeks to Reverse Union's Decline

By William Serrin
New York Times Service

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — Jackie Presser, the new president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, faces formidable challenges in attempting to reinvigorate his union, still the largest in the United States but hardly the strong, feared union it was for decades.

Deregulation of trucking in 1980 profoundly affected the industry, allowing the rise of many small, nonunion companies, while almost 200 established trucking companies have gone out of business at a cost of tens of thousands of jobs.

Hundreds of carting companies are refusing to pay wages and benefits mandated by the union's National Master Freight Agreement, even though the agreement was altered in March 1982 to give the industry major wage and work-rule concessions. Some union leaders acknowledge that the agreement, negotiated by James R. Hoffa in 1964 and long a source of union power, is a national contract in name only.

In January the union refused an industry request for additional concessions, but at last week's meeting of the union's general executive board, which unanimously elected Mr. Presser, the union asked its negotiating committee to study the contract, including industry complaints.

The union membership has fallen from 2.5 million a few years ago to between 1.6 million and 1.8 million today, according to the union. Union dissidents say membership is even lower. Further, only 20 percent to 25 percent of the union is composed of truckers. A large part of the U.S. trucking industry is unorganized.

The union, expelled from the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1957 on charges of corruption, is isolated from the rest of the American labor movement, and its leaders, under scrutiny by the government and law enforcement agencies for three decades, have become insulated and defensive.

The leaders are also under attack from within. Kenneth T. Paff, a leader of the dissident Teamsters for a Democratic Union, which says it has 8,000 members, asserted that the top officials were corrupted by high salaries and benefits including cars, credit cards and access to private aircraft. As president, Mr. Presser will be paid \$225,000 a year, and he is expected

to earn another \$300,000 a year from other union officials.

Some Teamster leaders privately acknowledge that they are unhappy with some of the union's officials. But they say the union has been successful, that it generally serves its members well, and that one or two men are powerless to change the institution.

Loyalty and tight discipline are more important to the leaders than intellect or innovation, critics like Mr. Paff say. They also say the older leaders lack ties to younger people. The union has no department

to organize new members, and it has only a part-time safety director, although trucking is statistically one of the most dangerous occupations in the United States.

Mr. Presser acknowledges that the union needs rebuilding. Under his immediate predecessors, Roy L. Williams and Frank E. Fitzsimmons, the strong central powers forged by Mr. Hoffa atrophied and district leaders reassumed strong powers.

It is believed that Mr. Presser, who was a friend of Mr. Hoffa's as an organizer in the 1940s and

1950s, will attempt to restore central authority. "Jackie will be assertive," one of his assistants said.

Mr. Presser is expected soon to name a new director for the Central Conference of Teamsters, the Midwest region, a position of power in the union. He has also pledged to organize workers in the public sector and high-technology industries.

But Mr. Presser's job may be complicated by the charges of corruption that have dogged him for years. An organized crime figure, Aladea (Jimmy) Frattiniano, testi-

fied in court in 1980 that Mr. Presser ran Cleveland union operations according to dictates of the Mafia.

The government is investigating charges of payroll padding at Teamster Local 507 in Cleveland. Mr. Presser's home local, in which he still serves as secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Presser strenuously rejects the accusations made against him, pointing out that he has never been indicted or appeared before a grand jury.

Grains

WHEAT	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	2.15	2.10	2.05	2.00	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.55
1983-84	2.10	2.05	2.00	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.55	1.50

CORN

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

SOYBEANS

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.25
1983-84	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.20

SOYBEAN MEAL

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

SOYBEAN OIL

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

DATE

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

Livestock

CATTLE	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

U.S. Futures Prices

Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.15	2.10	2.05	-0.05
CORN	1.15	1.10	1.05	-0.05
SOYBEANS	0.85	0.80	0.75	-0.05

Food

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

COCA

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

COFFEE

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

COFFEE

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

COFFEE

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

COFFEE

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

April 28

Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.15	2.10	2.05	-0.05
CORN	1.15	1.10	1.05	-0.05
SOYBEANS	0.85	0.80	0.75	-0.05

Financial

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

COCA

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

COFFEE

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

COFFEE

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

COFFEE

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

COFFEE

1982-83	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
1982-83	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55
1983-84	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50

April 28

Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT	2.15	2.10	2.05	-0.05
CORN	1.15	1.10	1.05	-0.05
SOYBEANS	0.85	0.80	0.75	-

OBSERVER

Venting Smithereens

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Not long ago, I had a few moments free from worrying about money and didn't know what to do with them, so I bought a copy of the best-selling book "What to Worry About and How to Do It," hoping to get some ideas.

"Worry about your fatty tissue," was the opening sentence of Chapter 2, money worry having been disposed of in Chapter 1. "You live in the world's most overfed nation," it said, "and, unless you start worrying effectively about it right now, you will eat yourself right into kidney success in blowing you to smithereens."

I closed the book right there. One, being a finicky eater, I have no fatty tissue worry; two, I have never been able to worry about becoming a disassembled assortment of smithereens.

Do smithereens have to wear neckties to the office? Why are they called smithereens, for heaven's sake? Isn't a smithereen some sort of Irish whiskey? No, that's not it. If two brothers in the cough-drip business were blown to smithereens, would they change the name of their product to "Smithereen Brothers Cough Drops?"

As you can see, I was wasting valuable worry time on asinine frivolity. An old vice of mine, that. How many solid citizens have cautioned over the years, "If you keep giving vent to asinine frivolity, you will never be regarded as a serious man?" Many, far too many.

But what did they mean — "giving vent to asinine frivolity"? How could I possibly give vent to it, since I had no vent to give?

I have something that might produce some highly fruitful worry. Doubtless much science has been published some very depressing news about laboratory studies of mice with no vent. On the other hand, as a resident of New York, I was probably blessed in my lack of vent, since the city surely leveled a substantial vent tax.

Here I was, wasting worry time by counting my blessings, when a dark possibility clouded the gaiety: the possibility that New York had a blessings tax which I, out of ignorance, had failed to pay for years.

This was eminently worryable material, but I rejected it on the ground that it was money worry and, hence, out of place in this brief interlude reserved for worrying about Our Truly Significant Problems of Our Times. A newspaper, I needed a newspaper for inspiration.

Ah yes, right on page 1, Politicians warning the Russians are coming. Red Sox World Domination. Possibly, possibly, but wait a minute — do the Russians really want to inherit the New York subway? Chicago?

Fancy Texas being incorporated into the U.S.S.R. Men in 50-gallon hats descending on Politburo meetings, driving everybody up the wall by saying, "Texas can whip any other Soviet Republic in the house."

This fantasy was interrupted by a stern voice from either my id, my ego or my superego. "Stop this nonsense and worry seriously," it said. "You don't even know whether this is your id, your ego or your superego speaking, you imbecile, because you've been too lazy to find out which is which."

I picked up a science-fiction magazine. At last! The very first article discussed what would happen if a shattered fragment of an alien planet, a chunk two miles thick, hurtling earthward from a distant galaxy, were to hit Kansas City during the rush hour.

A worrisome prospect, indeed, even for a remote Easterner, as the magazine pointed out. "Easterners may say, 'So what?' the author wrote. 'Well, here's so what: Not only would Kansas City be obliterated, but so would planeloads of New York expense-account chislers flying over it en route to expensive lunches in Los Angeles.'"

He had my brow deeply wrinkled until the next sentence, which said, "Every plane overhead and every passenger in the sky would be blown to smithereens."

At this moment my employer passed by. "Smoking wrong?" he said. "You don't look worried," he said. Fortunately, because of my above-mentioned disability, I did not give vent to laughter, but was unable to contain a smile of asinine frivolity. He scowled. Now I am busy worrying about money again.

New York Times Service

By Michael Korman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Almost before Stephen Spender became a poet he was involved in what we like to believe is the real world. As a teenager he had a \$300 printing press and turned out bottle labels for druggists.

(He also printed a little book of poems by a fellow Oxford student named W.H. Auden. There were about 20 copies, he thinks. One sold recently for \$10,000. "Unfortunately, I don't have a copy myself," he says.)

Spender is 74 now, and still passionately involved in life and justice on the Third Planet. He was in Washington on a visit from London to get people interested in a magazine called *Index on Censorship*, which is becoming a sort of Amnesty International for writers.

"It started when I saw a letter in *The Times* from Pavel Litvinov, and he told about the dissidents in Russia and how they manage to write and distribute their work, and he asked for any sympathizers to communicate," Spender told a group at the home of Atlantic publisher Mortimer Zuckerman the other night. Litvinov is the grandson of the late Maxim Litvinov, one of the last major Soviet diplomatic figures with strong ties to the West.

Realizing that "well, perhaps one should do something about it," Spender started rallying friends all over the world and fired back a telegram signed by, among others, Auden, Henry Moore, Mary McCarthy, Bertrand Russell, Igor Stravinsky and Julian Huxley. It was 1966, and it took six months for the reply to arrive from Russia. Eventually the bimonthly magazine was founded, to tell the world about suppression, harassment and imprisonment of writers in Russia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, South Africa, the Greece of the colonels' regime and anywhere else it appeared, and also to print the suppressed works.

"As a writer, I would want to be forgotten," he said. "I would want someone to say where and how I am, and also that my works should be published."

He called for the international

community of writers, artists and intellectuals to help, "because it is really helping ourselves."

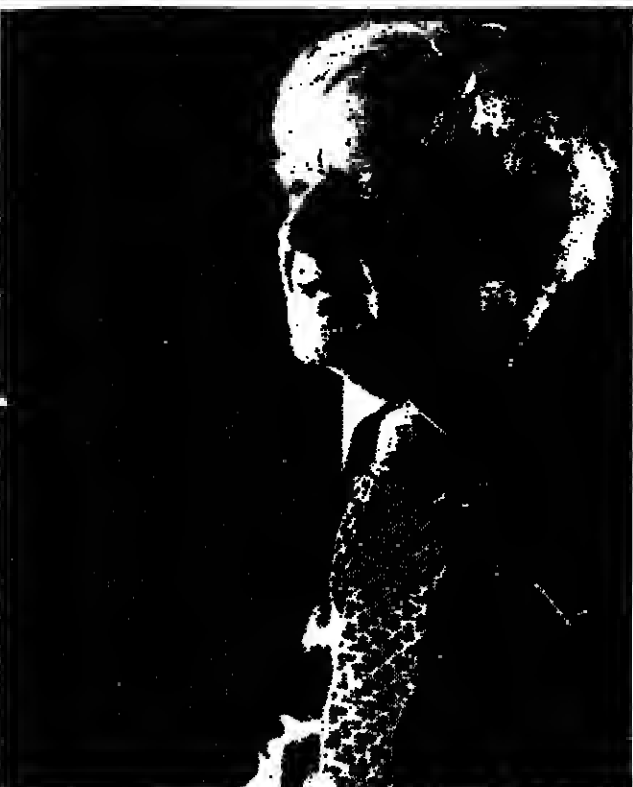
So far the magazine, partly funded by a Ford grant, has been operating on a modest scale with contributions from private foundations, publishers and the British Arts Council. The Norwegian government gave about \$4,500. British playwright Tom Stoppard, who was born in Czechoslovakia, produced about \$24,000 with a benefit.

For Stephen Spender, all this is nothing new. In 1937, in his brief days as a Communist, he entered Spain on a pass forged by his friend André Malraux, to observe the civil war and attend an international writers' congress. It was the era of nonintervention, and Britons weren't allowed into the country, but people at the Spanish border couldn't have cared less.

"We thought the future of Europe hung on that war, and if the republicans won, that would prevent a world war. It's an old paradox: People fighting always think they're fighting for peace," he said. After World War II he worked for UNESCO. Later he was co-editor of *Encounter* magazine, a post he quit upon learning that it was supported by CIA money. He was poetry consultant for the Library of Congress in 1965-66.

"British and American poets are traditionally involved in public life. That whole generation in America, Lowell, Berryman, Roethlis, Jarrell, deeply felt they ought to be influencing American life and politics. They were terribly distressed by Vietnam and suffered deeply from the lack of recognition. They felt they were restricted to academia, to the campuses, and that the whole nation ought to be listening to them. It comes from Emerson and Whitman."

Artists have always been visionaries, it seems. In England, deep in the 19th century, Carlyle, Ruskin and others sensed that the entire structure of Victorian Europe was about to break down. They wrote about it, as did some of the more prescient politicians. Still, Spender says, these days the public in Anglo-Saxon countries doesn't take poetry as



"As a writer, I would want not to be forgotten."

seriously as people do in Russia and Spain and some other places.

"It's the students who respond to poetry. Perhaps they think that's what students do."

He knows a lot about students. A lecturer at universities from Cincinnati to Berkeley, he has written a book of essays, "The Year of the Young Rebels," about the extraordinary international outburst of student anger in 1968.

"It was a kind of replay of 1970," he observes. "Especially in France, where they built barricades on the streets and all. It was so much the same scenario that the authorities took it seriously. De Gaulle was terrified and took a helicopter through France and Germany trying to get hold of his army, and then he wanted to resign, and he had to be dissuaded from all this."

At Columbia University, where Spender first encountered the un-

rest of '68, "the professionals got frightened, depressed, and enlisted once like Lionel Trilling thought everything they stood for had been wrecked, but then, a generation of students only lasts three years, and perhaps they had struck a particularly ungrateful generation of them."

In Germany, he said, the rebellion was extremely cruel, with women students stripping in class and dancing around their teachers, mocking them. In Prague, they wanted consumer goods, cars to take them out of the cities and into the country away from the urban hassle. In England, "it was all very academic," and students would gleefully talk of protest parades whose purpose was one quite understood.

Today, students and others in Europe are marching again. "It's the bomb. Students seem to be hypnotized by it. I always wish

they'd associate it with the causes of war itself, but they don't, really. The whole protest against the Americans is very strong throughout the world, and this is partly stupid but partly because you can't protest against Russia; it just doesn't have any effect. If they thought the Russians were open to be demonstrated against, they'd do it."

He sees tensions rising everywhere, with censorship tightening in Eastern Europe ("even in England there's this anti-pornography thing now") and the general disappointment that Brezhnev's death failed to produce any respite.

He has seen such times come, and pass, and come again, this tall man with the thick white hair, the ruddy skin, the still brilliantly blue eyes, this poet with the quietly romantic name who once wrote:

*Why cannot the one good
Benevolent feasible
Final done, descend?
And the witness be divided?
And the soldiers sent home?
And the barriers torn down?
And the enemies forgiven?
And there be no retribution?
Because the conqueror
Is victim of his own power . . .*

It is two dozen prose works and 55 years worth of poetry since Spender's bright early days as a leader of the Oxford Group, when his lyrical voice was compared to Shelley's and the world seemed ready to be changed. He is still writing. Two years ago he and David Hockney, the British artist, visited China and wrote a book about it. He is still lecturing, still reading his poems to audiences who call out for this favorite or that beloved classic ("I think continually of those who were truly great," still battling for the right of people everywhere to speak out and be heard).

That poem above, "The War God," ends like this:
*The world is the world
And not the slain
Nor the slayer, forgive.
There's no heaven above
To make passionate histories
End with endless love.
Yet under wild seas
Of chafing despair Love's need does not cease.*

PEOPLE

Johnny Cash Brings Country to Hungary

Johnny Cash won the hearts of thousands of Hungarian fans as he and his wife, June Carter, gave a concert in Budapest. "The super-concert of country rock, Johnny Cash-style, must have recruited thousands of new Hungarian fans for this blend of old-style country with rockabilly and gospel," said the Daily News, Hungary's English-language newspaper.

The writer V.S. Naipaul was awarded the \$3,000 Jerusalem Prize by Mayor Teddy Kollek during the Jerusalem Book Fair. The novelist and essayist was cited for his lifetime writings that have contributed to "the freedom of the individual to society."

Princess Caroline of Monaco won a contest against three magazine owners showing her photographs. The magazine *Le Paris* was ordered a Paris court to pay the princely 25,000 francs (about \$3,400). Italian magazine *Oggi* 4,000 francs (\$540) and the West German magazine *Bunte* 5,000 francs (\$680).

Richard Locke, editor of the *born* *Vain* magazine, has been replaced by Leo Lerman, former editor of *Vogue* magazine. Locke leaves after three issues the monthly which had been panned by media critics.

The pianist Leon Fleisher, who recanted recovery from a mysterious ailment allowed him to return to the concert stage and play with both hands for the first time in 11 years, has scheduled another performance Oct. 8 in Baltimore. Fleisher has also played in public since Sept. 16 when he returned to the stage in Baltimore for the opening of the Joseph Meyerhoff Symphony Hall. He recently was forced to cancel two concerts at Washington's Kennedy Center. The pianist was stricken in 1964 by an ailment that partially crippled his right hand.

Prince Andrew, the 33-year-old helicopter pilot son of Queen Elizabeth II, returned to Portsmouth on board the Royal Navy carrier *Invincible* after three months in the Caribbean, Atlantic and Gibraltar.

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